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CHICAGO

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

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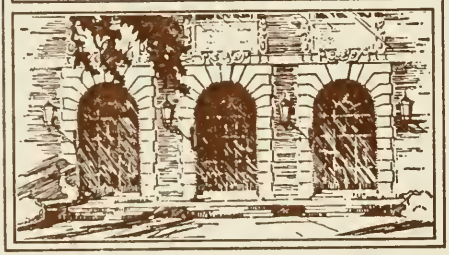

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

I WILL

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

WHEN Franklin Delano Roosevelt took over the reigns of the Government of the United States on March 4, 1933, he said that Congress would not adjourn, nor would he take time off, until conditions were on the up-road. True to his task, he had to turn down the invitation of Rufus C. Dawes, President of A Century of Progress, to officially open Chicago's Centennial celebration.

The President, however, delegated Postmaster General James A. Farley to represent him here and deliver a presidential speech appropriate of the opening of a World's Fair. Mr. Farley addressed the opening day throng briefly in his own words and concluded with the message from the president. He read:

"I have already expressed my regrets to President Dawes of the Exposition at my inability to fulfill my engagement to open the Century of Progress clebration, which I am sure will be one of the historic gatherings, and which I hope will be the inauguration of a Century of even greater progress—progress not only along material lines; progress not only of my country, but a world uplifting that will culminate in the greater happiness of mankind, and release all peoples from the outworn processes and policies that have brought about such a commercial and industrial depression as has plagued every country on the globe.

"Certainly the human intelligence that has accomplished the industrial and cultural results displayed at your exposition need not fall short of devising methods that will insure against another perilous approach to collapse such as that from which we are now emerging. The long and painful story of the progress of mankind to the development of what we term civilization is divided into chapters each of which marks the overcoming of a curse on humanity. Slavery, private wars, piracy, brigandage and well-nigh universal tyranny have in turn been conquered and done away with. Plagues which in past centuries decimated populations at frequent intervals have been studied and medicine has triumphed over most of them. Here and there appear, perhaps, sporadic vestiges of intolerance and cruel despotism, but what a change from the world conditions in which they were practically universal! Yet all of these have in their time been doomed the inescapable crosses of mankind—byond human power to ameliorate, much less cure. The advance of science and the evolution of humanity and charity made it known to us that whatever is the result of human agency is capable of correction by human intelligence. Who is there of so little faith as to believe that man is so limited that he will not find a remedy for the industrial ills that periodically make the world shiver with doubt and terror?

"Every convention of the peoples of the world brings nearer the time of mutual helpfulness, so I welcome the celebration you are now beginning. It is timely not only because it marks a century of accomplishment, but it comes at a time when the world needs nothing so much as a better mutual understanding of the peoples of the earth.

"I congratulate Chicago and its guests and wish the exposition unbounded success—success as a show but more success in helping to bring about a binding friendship among the nations of the earth."

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis

NEARLY a half a century ago a young barrister stood before the bar in Savannah, Georgia, for the first time. Today he stands in the United States Senate as Illinois' senior Senator for the second time.

James Hamilton Lewis was born in Danville, Virginia, on May 18, 1866, and received his higher education at Houghton College and the University of Virginia before being admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen years.

Two years later he bobbed up at the other end of the North American continent as a promising lawyer in the young city of Seattle, Washington. His abilities soon recognized, he was elected as a delegate to the Washington Territorial Senate, and four years after his arrival he declined the Democratic party's nomination for representative to Congress.

In '92, the 26-year-old lawyer was defeated in his campaign for the governorship of Washington. Two years later he received his party's nomination for the United States Senate, and then in 1896 he was the State's candidate for the vice-presidency. Washington was not to be denied Lewis, for he represented Washington as Congressman-at-Large during the 57th Congress (1897-99). During part of this time he was engaged in military combot in the Spanish-American War.

Again, in 1900, Lewis was candidate for the vice-presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City.

Three years after the turn of the century, Lewis felt the urge to move again, and Chicago was his destination. Soon after his arrival here he came into the public eye, and in 1905 he became the Corporation Counsel of the city. He held this office for two years, and in 1908 he made his second unsuccessful gubernatorial bid.

And then, in 1913, fourteen years after the expiration of his term in the House of Representatives, J. Hamilton Lewis returned to the National Capitol as member of the United States Senate from the State of Illinois. For six years Lewis was a leading member of the Senate, serving on many important committees under President Woodrow Wilson during the period of America's participation in the great European conflict.

Retiring to his private practice at the conclusion of his term, he was permitted to stay out of the public eye, politically speaking, until 1930, when his party called upon him to run against Ruth Hanna McCormick for Illinois' senior seat in the Senate. Again he won.

A Chicagoan for thirty years, the World's Fair city's delegate in the United States Senate.

Illinois' Governor, Henry Horner

FOLLOWING more than eighteen years as judge of Probate Court, Henry Horner was elevated to the position of the Governor of the State of Illinois on January 9, 1933, at the state capitol in Springfield.

The Governor was born in Chicago seven years after the Great Fire and graduated from the Chicago public schools and the Chicago Manual Training School. A student in the law schools at the University of Michigan; the University of Chicago, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree, and the Chicago Kent Law College, where he received his Doctor's degree, Horner entered the law practice when only twenty years of age.

The firm of Whitman and Horner remained intact until 1914, when Horner was elected Probate Judge of Cook County. He left the bench to take up his duties as Governor. He is a bachelor and has a Chicago home at 1226 Madison Park.

As Governor of Illinois, the host state of A Century of Progress, Horner is directly in charge of the Illinois Host House on the Exposition grounds. This structure was formally dedicated on June 10, and Governor Horner delivered the principal address.

Declaring that "the state of Illinois now assumed responsibility as state host of A Century of Progress and dedicates this building to its citizens and to its visitors from all over the world," Governor Horner pointed out that since the days of its earliest history the State of Illinois has earned a reputation for hospitality.

"In the same spirit in which the early Illinoisians greeted the strangers who were the ancestors of so many of the millions that we now proudly claim as our citizens," said the governor, "we open this welcome house."

"Illinois is proud of Chicago and its achievements of the past century," he said, "and sharing Chicago's confidence in the future, looks forward to the time when Chicago will be the largest as well as the greatest city in the world. With the pride that the citizenship of Illinois has for Chicago and as the State's spokesman on this happy occasion, I dedicate this shrine of hospitality to A Century of Progress Exposition. I dedicate it to Chicago, the marvel of the century and to its new century of progress just beginning. I dedicate it to the ever-vibrant spirit of Illinois."

Governor Horner is an ardent enthusiast in Lincolniana, and the displays in the Host House and his own homes include some of the most authentic pieces pertaining to the Emancipator.

Cermak Was Elected World's Fair Mayor

"I'M GLAD IT WAS ME INSTEAD OF YOU." Thus spoke the man that had been chosen to be Mayor of the city of Chicago during A Century of Progress Exposition on that memorable night of February 15, 1933, in Miami, Florida, when he was felled by an assassin's bullet as he was talking to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Anton J. Cermak lingered on between life and death until March 6th, when he passed away. Following ceremonies befitting a king, Chicago's chosen World's Fair Mayor was carried to its final resting place on March 10, 1933.

Almost fifty years ago, in an old torn book, down in Briarwood, Illinois, a lad of eleven years, with the aid of the torch on a miner's cap, read in his childish way the following quotation: "The heights by great men, reached and kept, were not attained by sudden flight, but they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night."

Five years later—at sixteen—his belongings neatly tied in a bandana handkerchief, he arrived at the outskirts of Chicago where he could see the rising smoke of a great industrial center. He started as a towboy for the street-car company, attending business college by night so that he might get ahead in the "Magic City of the West."

Shortly he got married, bought a home of his own, became head of a teaming company, and then a real-estate dealer. Next he started a building and loan company.

In 1902, he became a member of the General Assembly, where he served until 1908, becoming Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives. Thrice he was elected alderman, and then in 1912 he was elected chief bailiff of the Municipal court of Chicago. In 1918, he was returned to the City Council.

In 1922, Cermak received the call of his party as its candidate for president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and during the three consecutive terms established a record commanding general commendation. Finally, in 1931, he was again sought out by the Democrats to be their champion, and, as such, he won the mayoralty contest from the then incumbent Mayor William Hale Thompson.

Cermak then pushed ahead to make Chicago a city worthy of the great centennial celebration that was being planned. He toured Europe, visited his native Bohemian home of Klando, fifty miles from the Prague in what is now Czechoslovakia, called on presidents, crowned heads and other dignitaries, and told them of the wonders of Chicago—his dreams of the Fair.

Death prevented him from realizing his dream.

Edward J. Kelly World's Fair Mayor

CHICAGO'S second World's Fair came near starting as the first one had ended—without a mayor. On October 29, 1893, Carter H. Harrison, serving his fifth term as head of Chicago—the Beautiful, was assassinated in his home. Following Anton J. Cermak's death it appeared for a time as though certain legal technicalities would prohibit the installation of a Mayor for the city's centennial celebration. Frank J. Corr was elected Mayor pro tem. on March 14 and given practically no power. He served for almost one month.

On April 14, 1933, Edward Joseph Kelly, president of the South Park Board, was duly empowered with the task of guiding the World's Fair city throughout the remainder of Cermak's term following the declining of the honor by the ageing Patrick J. Nash, State Democratic National Committeeman.

Mayor Kelly was 57 years old when he took over the added duties.

When only eighteen years of age, he started working for the Sanitary District as an axman. His abilities were soon recognized and advancement was inevitable. Until recently he was chief engineer for that body, and was directly in charge of the District's twenty-year $120,000,000 improvement program.

In 1922, he was appointed to the South Park Board of Commissioners, and two years later he was elected to the presidency of that body.

On May 27, 1933, at the opening of A Century of Progress Exposition in Burnham Park, Mayor Kelly addressed the opening day throng and briefly stated his greetings:

"My friends: Today is an eventful day in the history of Chicago. Our great city opens its Century of Progress Exposition and becomes host to America and to the world. . . .

"As president of the Board of South Park Commissioners, which controls this ground, I have been in close contact with this Exposition. I have observed it develop from an ambitious dream to its present completeness and magnificence. . . . And so, Mr. Dawes and associates, now that your goal is reached, I want you to realize that this city, this nation, indeed all humanity, are deeply and everlastingly in your debt.

'As Mayor of Chicago, and in behalf of Chicago, I wish to thank you and your courageous associates for this Exposition, and I wish to congratulate you on accomplishing what looked impossible. . . . You have made it possible for Chicago, the infant among the great cities of the world, to be, for the next five months, the educator and champion host of the world."

During Mayor Kelly's few months in office thus far he has worked hard and combined his two offices to make A Century of Progress a success.

Thos. J. Courtney

THOMAS J. COURTNEY, State's Attorney of Cook County, still in his thirties, is one of the most vigorous political forces ever to capture the eye of Chicagoans. Born in the city of Chicago thirty-seven years ago, Courtney's life has not been an easy one—he obtained a good education despite the handicap of limited means, worked his way through both grammar and high school and then undertook the study of law in the evenings at the Chicago Kent College of Law.

His study of law was interrupted in 1917 when he took up arms for his country. Today he is extremely interested and active in the problems of the ex-service man.

Returning from the war, he served as Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the City Council, and then in 1926, ran for the office of State Senator from the eleventh district (Englewood) and came out victorious. For six years he stood for his principles at Springfield, rising from the ranks to become the Democratic leader of the Senate through his stands on the first gasoline tax bill and the infamous traction legislation of '27.

In November, 1932, Courtney defeated John A. Swanson for the office of State's attorney. In his new duties he has carried on in his fighting spirit and made an enviable record.

EMMETT S. WHEALAN, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, in common with all self-made men, found the rungs of the ladder of success slippery, but, in his climb, he hung on tenaciously until the very peak was reached, and today is one of Cook County's leading citizens, and the holder of one of the highest offices his fellow citizens could confer upon him.

President Whealan was born on the west side of Chicago, studied at St. Patrick's and the Dore schools, then attended business college and entered Chicago's loop as an errand boy.

About twenty years ago he moved to the South Side and became interested in politics. His pleasing personality and his reputation for being absolutely true to his word made friends for him. Following his election as a ward leader, he was selected by the Democratic party as a Commissioner of Cook County. He won in the election run-off.

He has been chairman of the Finance Committee of the county on several occasions and knows the operation of every department and activity perhaps better than any other man in the county. He was elected president of the County Board when the late Mayor Cermak was elected Mayor.

Emmett S. Whealan

DR. HERMAN NIELS BUNDESEN, President of the Chicago Board of Health, was born in 1882, graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in 1909, was a post-graduate of the U. S. Army Medical School in 1911.

From 1914 to 1921, he was epidemiologist in the Chicago Department of Health. He was appointed Commissioner of Health in 1922 and served until 1927. Reappointed in 1931, he is now President of the Chicago Board of Health. He is also Health Editor of the Chicago Daily News, Surgeon in U. S. Public Health Service, Honorary Vice-President of the Child Conservation League of America, and lecturer in Public Health Administration at the University of Chicago.

In 1926 he was awarded the Chicago Daily News prize for "the greatest individual service to humanity by an individual in the Chicago Metropolitan area," and in 1927-'28, he was President of the American Public Health Association.

He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science from the Northwestern University for "accomplishments in sanitation, hygiene and education unequaled in the history of Chicago."

Herman N. Bundesen

John E. Ericsson

JOHN E. ERICSSON, Commissioner of Buildings of the City of Chicago, has proved deserving of the cabinet appointment made by the late Mayor, A. J. Cermak.

Mr. Ericsson has had almost forty-nine years' experience in the building trade, having started at the age of sixteen as a brick mason's apprentice. After three years he was made foreman of the staff, having convinced his employers of his natural ability and sterling qualities. He later was advanced to Chief Superintendent.

In 1919, he organized the John E. Ericsson Co., which is well known throughout the Middle West and is one of the largest in its field in this section of the country.

The confidence that all building associations have in Mr. Ericsson is exemplified by one organization's recommendation to the former Mayor:

"It is with considerable pride that the Associated Builders of Chicago recommends John E. Ericsson as Building Commissioner for the City of Chicago.

"Mr. Ericsson has established an enviable reputation as to integrity and ability throughout the building industry of not only this city but the entire trade territory. It is the opinion of the members of this organization that he would make an honest and efficient building commissioner."

CHICAGO

A Century of Progress

Up from an obscure humble start
To world renowned commercial mart,
Inter-racial trading post,
International business host,
Most strategic in location
At the crossroads of the nation,
Rail and water—bus and air,
Transportation everywhere,
Towering turrets, art and trade,
Greatest city man has made,
None so favored, none so blest,
Mighty Monarch of the West!

CHICAGO!

—Jamie Heron.

CHICAGO
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

1833

1933

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The Discovery and Growth of Chicago "The Magic City of the West"

CHICAGO, THE BEAUTIFUL, THE MAGIC CITY OF THE WEST, is celebrating the centennial of its incorporation as a town in 1833 with its second World's Fair, A Century of Progress, on its man-made front yard throughout the summer of 1933. Officially opened on May 27, five days ahead of schedule, by Postmaster General James A. Farley, the doors will remain open for more than five months.

Indirectly, the festivities will also commemorate the 130th anniversary of the establishment of the original Fort Dearborn, and the 260th anniversary of the founding of the city by that patron saint of present day Chicago, Father Marquette, who along with Louis Joliet and his band, were the first white men to set foot on the site of what is now Chicago.

Father Marquette on the River

The "Messippi" river had been heard of in France by Colbert, the prime minister, through Father Allouez, who was located at Quebec, and in 1672 the French minister wrote to Talon, the Intendant at Quebec, telling him that efforts should be made "to reach the sea," meaning to explore the great unknown river that rose in the upper part of Wisconsin, and solve the mystery of its outlet.

Count Frontenac, the governor of the French colony, and Talon, the Intendant, appointed Sieur Louis Joliet to take charge of the undertaking "and were pleased that Father Marquette should be in the party."

Marquette had come to Canada in 1666, twelve years after entering the Jesuit order at the youthful age of seventeen in his native France. In 1672 he was stationed at St. Ignace, and it was here that he was met by Joliet and his party in the fall of that year.

They passed the winter there and on May 17, 1673, the small band of explorers set out for Green Bay and the Fox river. Portaging at the village of the Mascoutins to the upper Wisconsin river, they came upon the Mississippi on June 17, just one month after leaving St. Ignace.

They then continued south down the great river and finally came to a place where "the water was very muddy," near what is now St. Louis.

At the Arkansas river on July 17, according to many authorities, they saw natives with "guns." The sight told them that the land had been previously explored and that the route they were taking was not the one to the great Pacific ocean, but the one that led to the Gulf.

Turning about, they shortly came upon the Illinois river "with its placid waters, its shady forests, and its rich plains grazed by bison and deer." History tells us they stopped at what later came to be known as "Starved Rock" and drew upon Utica and the Illinois Indians. Friendly relations were established and the Indians delegated certain members to act as guides and take the white men to the Lake of the Illinois (Lake Michigan). The party left with Marquette's promise for a return visit.

Passing Ottawa, the band soon came upon the confluence of the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers, some 45 miles from the Lake of the Illinois. Thirteen miles up the Desplaines river they came upon Mt. Joliet, now almost worn away by the ravages of time.

After portaging to the Chicago river, the Indian guides left the white men when they were but five miles from the lake. The date is given as probably the early part of September of 1673 that the site of the present city of Chicago was first visited by white men. It was Joliet's first and only view of Chicago, while Father Marquette was to have a second glimpse of what was to become "the magic city of the west."

The party soon proceeded north and spent the winter and spring of 1674 at Green Bay. Joliet then left the band to report to Quebec with his records of the explorations. Near Montreal, his canoe tipped over, and all records and the lives of two of the party were lost. One of these was a ten-year-old Indian boy who had become "well behaved and was learning to speak the white-men's language." Although Joliet lived until 1700, he never returned to the scenes of these early discoveries.

On October 25, 1674, Father Marquette started south to keep his promise to the Illinois Indians.

The winter was spent on the north bank of the south branch of the Chicago river, a spot where now stands a black mahogany cross to the memory of the patron saint of the people of Chicago. The cross may be seen on the supposed location of the winter camp on the river at Robey street (now Damen).

Early in the spring Father Marquette broke camp and went to Kaskaskia, where on April 8, 1675, he passed away.

But—Chicago had been born.

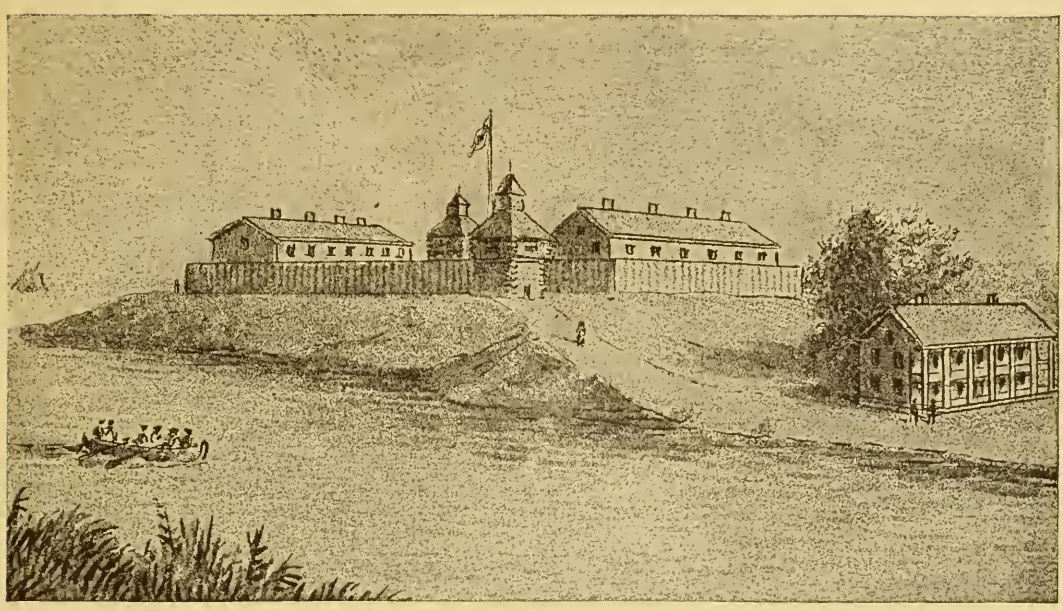
The First Cabin Built in 1779

Ere five years had elapsed since Marquette's second visit, although first authentic data is a letter dated from "Checagou" in 1683, the gallant La Salle first visited here.

For some years, Chicago was an important post for western trade, and in 1696, for a short time, the center of missionary activities under the leadership fo Father Pinet.

Under three flags during the next century—France until 1763, Great Britain until 1783, and then that of the United States—the region came to be well known to both explorer and fur-trader. The hostility of the Fox Indians of the territory to the French made the portage to the Desplaines river from the Chicago unsafe, and consequently trade and travel lagged until the time when the territory became part of the United States.

The first permanent house built on the site of "Checagou" was erected in 1779 by Jean Baptiste Point de Sable, a native of Santo Domingo. Le Mai, a French fur-trader, bought it in 1796, and eight years later he sold it to John Kinzie, the first white man to make his home here. There were, however, a few cabins inhabited by lone fur-traders at the time.



Old Fort Dearborn—Erected 1803

Kinzie added some rooms to the house, built a porch, and for years it was the finest home in the village. It was also the first post office, and to this building the first Chicago mail was directed.

The erection of the original Fort Dearborn in 1803 was undoubtedly instrumental in Kinzie's bringing his family here. The Indians had ceded a tract six miles square at the mouth of the river eight years prior when General "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated them in battle.

Captain John Whistler was in Detroit in July, 1803, when he received the order to proceed to Chicago, and "occupy the post and build a fort." He immediately set out, and Fort Dearborn, so named in honor of General Henry Dearborn, was erected during the winter of 1803-'04 with the soldiers dragging the timbers for miles over the snow. Dearborn, a Revolutionary soldier, was Secretary of War under Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States.

The abutments to the great two-level Boulevard Link bridge over the river at Michigan avenue cover part of the site of this first Fort. The spot is marked with a bronze tablet on the north wall of the London Guarantee and Casualty Building at Wacker Drive and Michigan Boulevard.

Neighboring Indians came and left the Fort in friendly manner. Voyageurs, traders and wandering priests were frequent visitors.

But, to the east, some of the tribes of the Red-men were making their last frenzied stand against the advancing white race, and soon the backwash of struggling Indians approached the tiny settlement of Chicago. The Indians became so threatening that on July 29, 1812, orders were dispatched from Brigadier General Hull at Detroit to Captain Nathan Heald, then in command, to evacuate the Fort.

Captain William Wells arrived on August 14 from Fort Wayne with a few friendly Indians, and the following morning, the soldiers, their families and a few citizens—less than a hundred

Scene at Fort Dearborn Massacre, 1812

in all—left the Fort. After proceeding about a mile and a half, the little band fell into an Indian ambush.

From that massacre on the golden sands just a few steps west of "A Century of Progress" at Eighteenth street only a few escaped. Captain Heald was the only officer to come through alive. Sixteen soldiers, four women and a few children were all that escaped the killing.

The heart of Captain Wells was eaten by the Indians, who hoped by so doing they might gain the courage of that youthful dauntless leader. Some of those taken captive were tortured to death, and it was only through the efforts of John Kinzie that any survived. Kinzie had sent his wife and children across the Lake on a boat, but accompanied the party in the hope of being of some service to them. The Fort was burned the following morning.

The New 1816 Fort Dearborn

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

Chicago of 1830 from the Lake—Population, 96

In 1816, Captain Hezekiah Bradley came to Chicago, aided in the burial of the remains of those massacred four years previous, and then set forth on the building of a new Fort Dearborn.

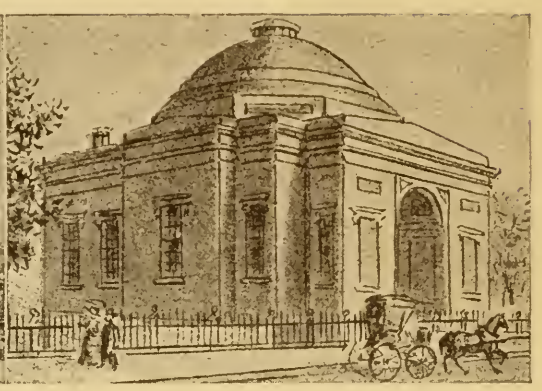
The Kinzie family soon returned to their home on the north bank, and Chicago began to live and grow again. The Indians had a high regard for John Kinzie, and because of it more than likely, his home was not destroyed at the time of that memorable August 15, 1812.

Kinzie, like Paul Revere, was a silversmith, but there was little work for him in that line in the wilderness. However, he grew prosperous by trading and selling land which he bought for almost nothing. He occasionally worked at his trade, and a few specimens of his handiwork are still in existence.

Wolf Point—1830

"The Magic City of the West"

The First Court House—1835



Rush Medical College in 1837

In 1818, Illinois became a state, and Chicago was a village of less than one hundred persons. Five years later, in 1823, the total taxes for the entire city of Chicago were $11.42.

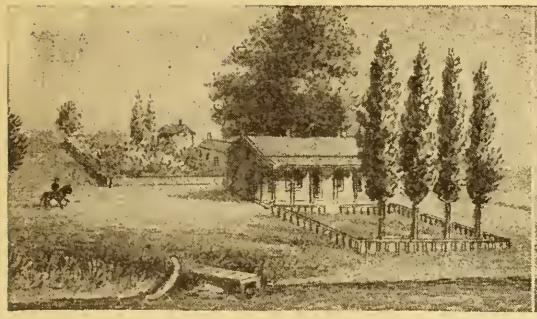
An act of Congress in 1827 authorizing the Illinois and Michigan Canal gave Chicago its initial impetus and helped reveal the advantageous location which within a short century has made the city the second largest in America and the fourth in the world.

In 1833, the little settlement of 550 inhabitants was incorporated as a town. The establishment of "The Chicago Democrat" as a newspaper, and the existence of four churches evidenced the activity of town life. On March 4, 1837, Chicago, then boasting a population of 4,066, was incorporated as a city and chose William B. Ogden as its first mayor.

And so, in this city ordained by natural advantages of location, transportation, and bountiful resources—mineral and agricultural—to become a leader in commerce and industry, it was to be expected that the start of trade and production would follow shortly the arrival of the first settlers. Records show that during the year prior to its becoming a city Chicago exported goods to the value of $1,000.64. So rapid was the increase that in four years the exports totaled a sum in excess of $328,000.00.

G. W. Dole laid the corner-stone for Chicago's biggest industry in 1832 when he slaughtered 200 head of cattle and packed them for shipping. He also slaughtered and packed 350 hogs

The Clybourne House—Sauganash Hotel in 1831



The Kinzie Mansion of 1832

Green Tree Hotel of 1833

at the time. The slaughtering took place in front of the Tremont house, one of Chicago's first hotels and within what is now known as "the Loop."

Chicago was becoming a great city and in 1843 hogs were no longer permitted to run at large through the streets as had been the custom.

Other concerns and industries now known in Chicago that had their foundation before the disbarment of the hogs from the streets are the International Harvester Co., founded in 1831; Hotel Sherman Co., C. D. Peacock, Inc., Rush Medical College, founded in 1837; James S. Kirk and Co., 1839; The Prairie Farmer, 1841; Joseph T. Ryerson and Son, 1842; and the Chicago Board of Trade, founded in 1843.

Fort Dearborn had been abandoned in 1836, and the territory now bounded by the river, the lake, State and Madison streets was purchased from the government by John Baptiste Beaubien for $94.61. The value today is estimated at more than a half a billion dollars, or more than five million times the price a century ago.

The Indians had left in 1833 following the conclusion of the Black Hawk war. To pay their claims on the land, $200,000 in silver was sent by wagon from Detroit. As soon as the money was received by the red-men, they proceeded to exchange it for "fire-water." Drunken, the Indians daubed themselves with paint and a great celebration was on. They greatly outnumbered the whites, and many feared that a repetition of the Massacre of 1812 would take place. However, the excitement died down, and the Indians departed, never to threaten again.

The first wheat—78 bushels—was shipped out of Chicago in 1838. During the following year, the amount was increased to 3,678 bushels.

Chicago 1845—Population 12,088

"The Magic City of the West"

Chicago of 1853—Population 60,662

But the greatest development had to wait for the arrival of the railroad. This came in 1840 when work was begun on the Galena & Chicago Union railroad, ten miles in length, which was to run to the Desplaines river, a portage for water transportation. Ten years later, January 22, 1850, the Galena Railroad was opened 42½ miles to Elgin.

In 1846 the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern entered the city and communication was thus established with the east. It marked the beginning of the expansion of railroad facilities that were to make Chicago the center of over 10,000 miles of track within the next twenty years and consequently the chief distributing place of the Middle West.

People were coming to Chicago from all over. Eastern capitalists were convinced that the place to make profitable investments was in the Middle West, and in 1851, the charter for the Illinois Central Railroad turned the eyes of the whole nation to Chicago.

Water Works of 1853—Old Block and Light House and Last of Fort Dearborn in '57

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

By 1857 there were eleven trunk and twenty branch lines, embracing almost 4,000 miles of track, in use in a city which was only twenty years old.

Meanwhile the city was sprawling out farther and farther across the prairie, north, south and west. The Chicago harbor resembled a forest of masts of the multitudinous ships that were anchored there, and men of vision were laying a solid foundation for the big business to come.

To this busy community came native Americans and immigrants from the British Isles, Germany and the nations of southern and eastern Europe. Of the more than 300,000 inhabitants at the time of the great fire, half were foreign born.

Chicago had not only grown in commercial and physical matters, but energy and enthusiasm had also been displayed in the cultural side of life. Northwestern University was founded in 1851. The Bryant and Stratton Business College and the Chicago Historical Society made their initial appearances five years later, and the University of Chicago appeared first the following year. Numerous newspapers and periodicals, Chicago's famous system of public schools, and many clubs and associations were coming into being.

Political parties were also beginning to find that the city was the "key" of the West, and in 1860 the Republican National Convention met in Chicago, then a city of 109,260 persons. Lincoln was nominated for the presidency at the old "Wigwam," and Chicago crowds went wild over "Honest Abe."

The decade was an outstanding one in the matter of city parks. Lincoln Park, Jackson Park and Washington Park were all begun. The population of the city almost trebled, and then came the night of October 8, 1871.

The summer season had been a dry, hot one. A high wind, almost a gale, was sweeping across the city from the southwest when the conflagration started. Fond tradition has it that it was Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started the fire by kicking over a lantern which her mistress

Chicago, as It Was Before the Fire

"The Magic City of the West"

The Great Fire of Chicago—October 8, 1871

used while milking her. History tells us that Mrs. O'Leary often did milk her cows by lamplight, but she tells that she finished her milking by daylight that particular day.

After the fire, the fire department found an overturned kerosene lantern lamp in the ashes in the stable, and there seems but little doubt that the fire began there on the night of October 8, 1871, shortly before 9 o'clock.

Starting in this barn on De Koven street on the West side, the fire raged for hours. Immediately surrounding the barn were numerous small homes, built largely of wood, and nearby were some lumber yards. A stiff but variable wind swept the flames on their conquering way, and it was not long ere one-third the city was a seething inferno.

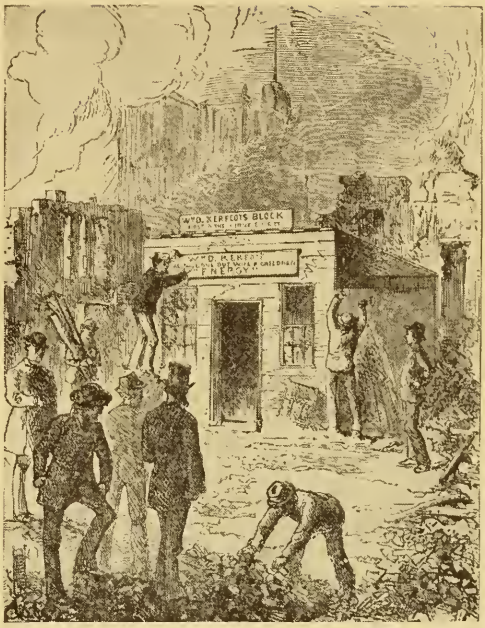
The flames leaped the river to the South and then to the North side, destroying buildings that were supposed to be fire-proof as well as those of wooden construction. Gunpowder, used to blow up buildings in the fire's path, stopped the ravaging blaze from going farther south than it did, but the North side was a total loss when rain began to fall shortly before midnight on the 9th and put a stop to the conflagration.

Nearly one hundred thousand persons were homeless, 250 lives had been lost, and property estimated at around $200,000,000 had been destroyed. More than 17,000 buildings of various kinds, covering 2,600 acres, were demolished. Relief poured in from all sides, and it was not long until Chicago arose from its ashes, while they were still warm, and vigorously applied itself to the task of reconstruction.

The first building erected in the burnt district was the William D. Kerfoot's block. Over the door he placed a sign, "All gone but wife, two children and energy," typical of the city's ever evident "I Will" spirit.

Chicago's growth was only temporarily retarded as the rapid development of the great Northwest carried her forward. The Union Stockyards, which had opened in 1865, handled twice as many hogs the year after the fire as they did in 1870, while trade in other goods on the grounds responded in an almost similar manner.

Half as many miles of railrood construction were consummated in this district in 1872 as were in the entire previous decade, and three years after the fire most of its visible evidences had disappeared. New buildings, better than the old, had gone up, and the census of 1880 showed Chicago fourth largest in the United States.



First Reconstruction in Burnt District

The first all-steel building, that of the Home Fire Insurance Company, was constructed in 1885 on the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams street. The building was demolished only months ago to make room for the first unit of the new Field building.

Manufacturers began to assume an increasingly important place, with the Union Stockyards, the Pullman Company, and the International Harvester setting the pace.

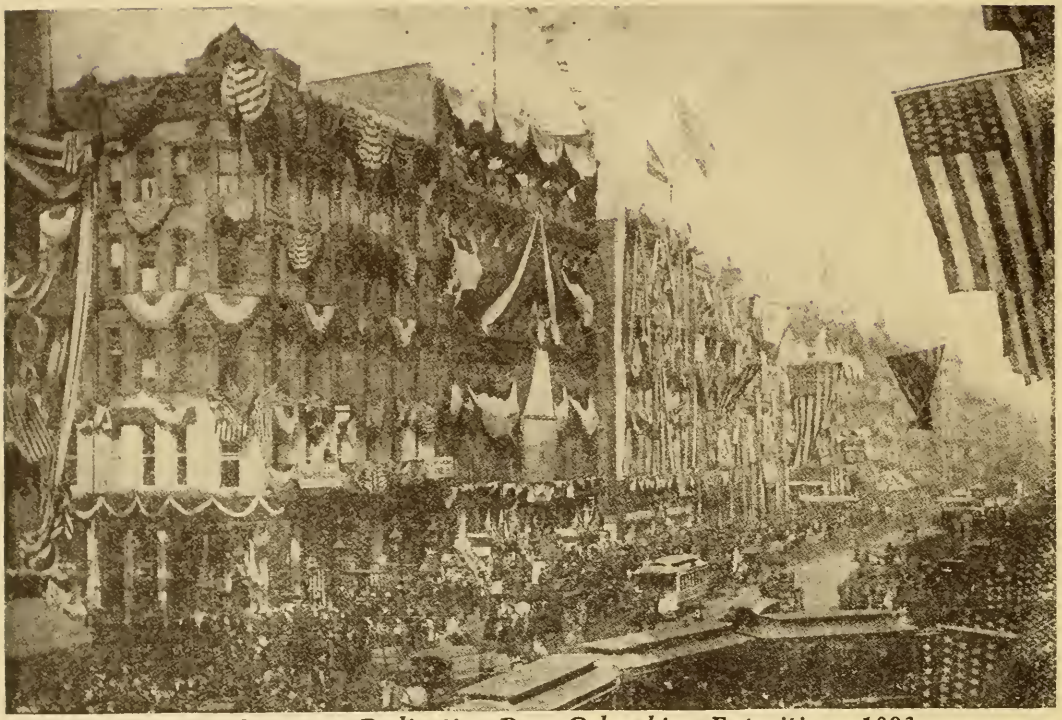
Refuse from the city that had been dumped into Lake Michigan began to pollute the city's water supply at an early date, and as far back as 1851 plans were made to get better water by placing the in-takes farther out in the Lake. This early pollution was one of the chief reasons for the Chicago drainage canal, work on which began in 1892, the year before the great Columbian Exposition.

One of the greatest engineering feats of all time, the project reversed the flow of the Chicago River and made it run backwards, finally emptying into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico instead of Lake Michigan, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean.

From the mouth of the river to Robey street, the site of Marquette's camp, the river was widened. From there to Lockport on the Desplaines River, a distance of 28 miles, the canal proper was dug. The main canal now has a depth of 24 feet and a minimum width of 162 feet. Power is generated at Lockport, where the waters drop 41 feet to enter the Desplaines River.

The task was not an over-night one. Included in the dream was the hope that commerce might ply along the route. This task, officially, was completed at the time of the opening of A Century of Progress.

While this matter was being contemplated, people throughout the United States were thinking of some celebration in memory of the founding of this continent by Columbus in 1492. Several cities desired to hold the national event, the Columbian Exposition, but Chicago and New York were the leading contenders. Chicago won, and the city immediately set out to surpass anything that had ever been done in the past in the line of fairs. It was not possible to



State Street on Dedication Day, Columbian Exposition—1893

get things ready by 1892, the 400th anniversary, and so the opening of the Exposition was postponed until May 1, 1893.

Held in Jackson Park on the lake front, more than 27,500,000 persons from all over the United States and every country of the world came to see the Exposition and participate in the "discovery" of Chicago by a world-at-large.

Leading architects, sculptors and landscape-artists from all over the nation were drawn to Chicago to display their wares. Such an opportunity had never before been afforded, and the result of their work was a mirecla of loveliness and good taste. The exteriors of the buildings were made of a mixture of plaster and fibre, producing an effect of marble and colored stone construction.

Exposition Building on Michigan Boulevard

The great white city that arose in Jackson Park and fascinated the 1893 Chicago visitor by its diversity of exhibits that were drawn from all parts of the world and housed in those amazing structures, struck a new architectural note never dreamed of except perhaps by a few architects and

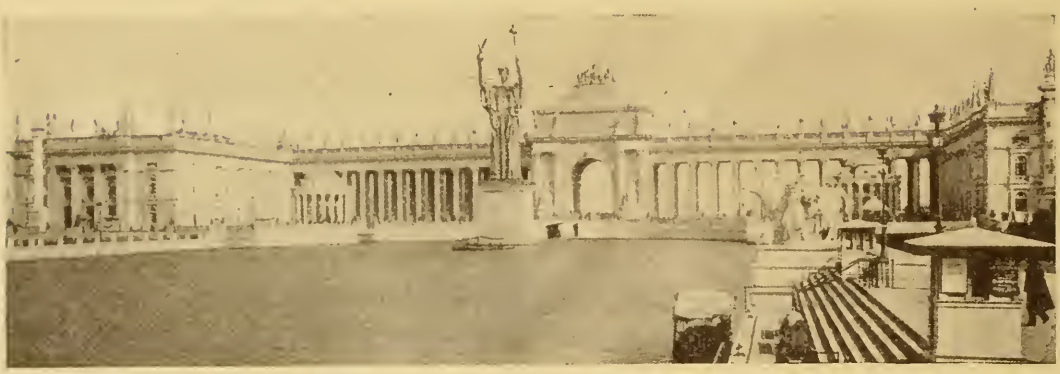
Columbian Exposition from the Lake

artists, represented something new in exposition planning to the world.

It brought about changes in architectural designing of public and private buildings in the United States. It brought about a greater realization of the unity of man—shaking off provincialism, and giving all a deeper interest in affairs of the world.

Chicago Day in '93—Attendance, 716,881

"The Magic City of the West"

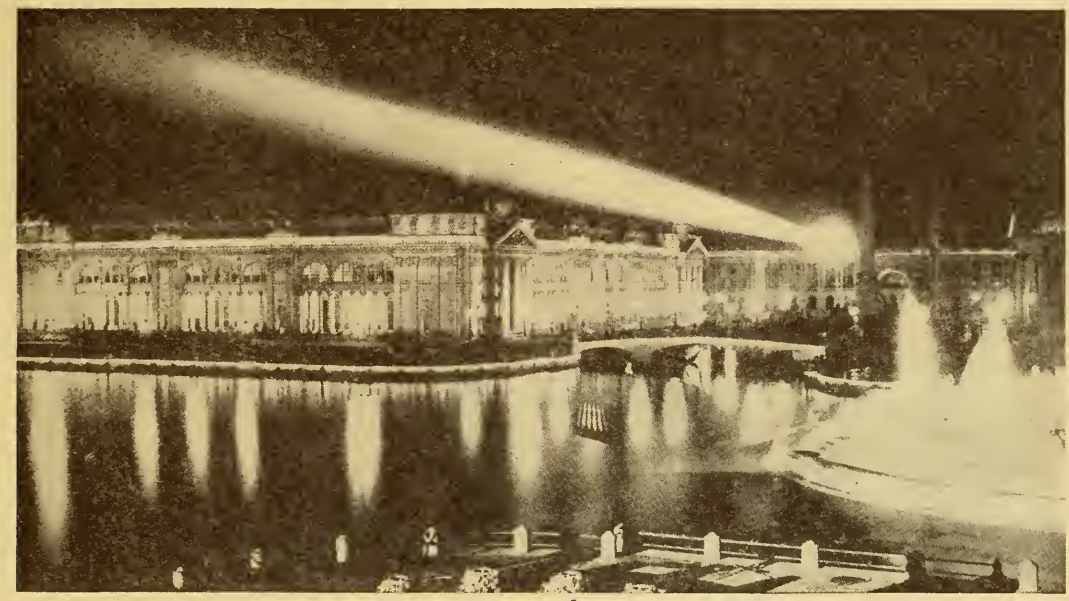


Statue of Republic and Peristyle

Chicago had a population within a twenty-five mile radius of 1,350,000, and the nation was in the midst of one of its most severe panics, yet millions upon millions of people passed through the gates during the six months of the Exposition. On Chicago Day, October 9, more than 700,000 viewed the Fair's exhibits.

View North from the Colonnade

"Chicago — The Beautiful"



Agricultural Building at Night

Shortly before the official closing date of the Columbian Exposition, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., was assassinated, and the Fair was closed prematurely in his respect.

The millions of visitors to this Columbian Exposition emphasized what leading Chicagoans already knew—Chicago had grown without any definite plan other than the simple checker-

The Electricity Group

"The Magic City of the West"

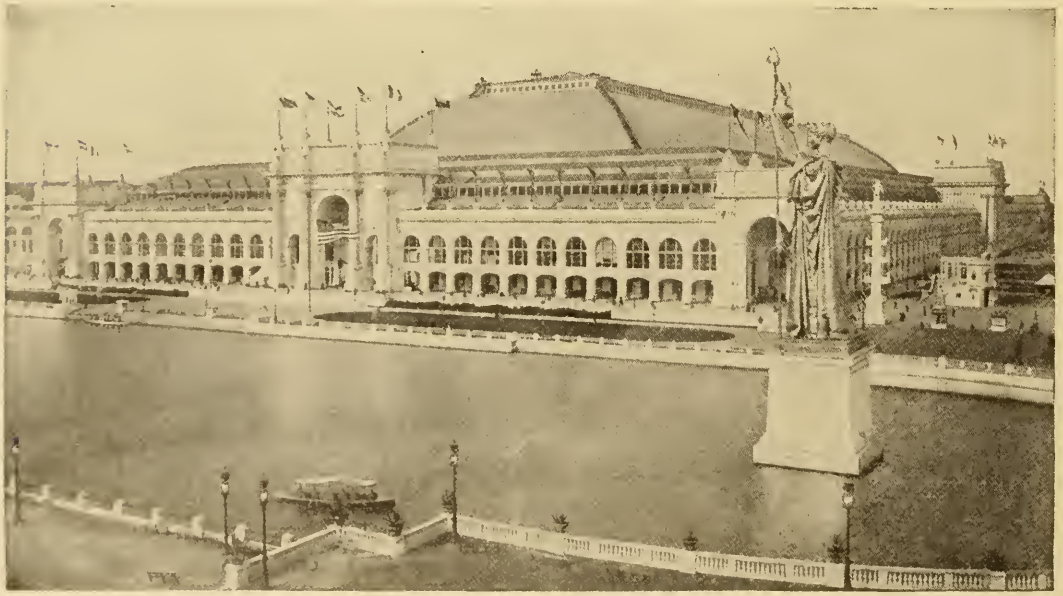
Machinery Hall from the North-east

board system of streets found commonly throughout all America. The business district was hemmed in on two sides by the river, and on a third side by the lake. The increasing population made the situation almost impossible, and so a "Chicago Plan" was drawn up by a committee of experts, on which Daniel H. Burnham played an important part.

The plan set forward by these men contained, as it should, many features that could not be carried out at once—some of them are still being worked on, while others are being contemplated today. The plan called for a "City Beautiful," and today many of the dreams of Burnham and his associates have come true.

The undertaking not only aimed to produce a city beautiful in the physical sense, but in all phases of living in a metropolitan community. It promotes the public health and general well-being of the citizens living in that "City Beautiful" as well as aiding their business interests.

The Manufacturers Building from the Casino



"Chicago — The Beautiful"

The widening and the extension of streets and boulevards, the remodeling of railroad and terminal facilities, the straightening of the south branch of the Chicago River, the providing of additional harbors, the enlargement of the forest preserves surrounding the city, and the creation of a magnificent park on the golden sands of Lake Michigan the entire length of the city are among the numerous outstanding features of their plan.

1893's Ferris Wheel

The first item to be carried out was the widening of Twelfth Street, now Roosevelt Road, from the Lake westward. Traffic from the great West side was allowed to flow more easily into the down-town district, and consequently many suburbs sprang up west of the city.

Soon after came the Boulevard Link development, one feature of which is the double deck bridge over the river at Michigan Avenue. It meant the obliteration of the bustling South Water Street and its famous market with its picturesque jams of horse-drawn vehicles. The great Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett building at State Street and the river was razed, and the winding lanes of the nearby warehouse district, reminiscent of old-world city thoroughfares, disappeared in the wake of the "City Beautiful."

Where once the olden carriages rambled over cobble-stones now runs glorious Wacker Drive, a magnificent two-level boulevard, flanking the river and connecting with Michigan Boulevard by the Boulevard Link Bridge and relative development that cost almost $15,000,000.

Municipal Pier—now Navy Pier—was another step in the plan, and that project was com-

Panorama of Columbian Exposition's State Buildings

"The Magic City of the West"

Looking West on Jackson Street in 1902 and East in 1912

pleted at about the time the United States entered into the World War and thousands of Chicago's youth answered the call to the colors.

Meanwhile, other features of "Chicago—the City Beautiful" were being completed or contemplated.

The $80,000,000 Union Station group and the $70,000,000 Illinois Central electrification program were getting under way. The South Park and Lincoln Park boards were "digging into" the Lake and bringing forth man-made ground for the completion of the parkway along the Lake. A Century of Progress is on South Park manufactured land.

The forest preserve system, consisting of about 33,000 acres purchased to preserve for posterity the native woods, swamps and bodies of water in their original beauty, also providing small areas for intensive use wherein people may picnic, swim, play golf, and otherwise enjoy themselves, now surrounds the city.

Spacious harbors are also found in both Lincoln and Jackson Parks for yachts and other water-craft, while the Navy Pier affords docking facilities for the larger boats.

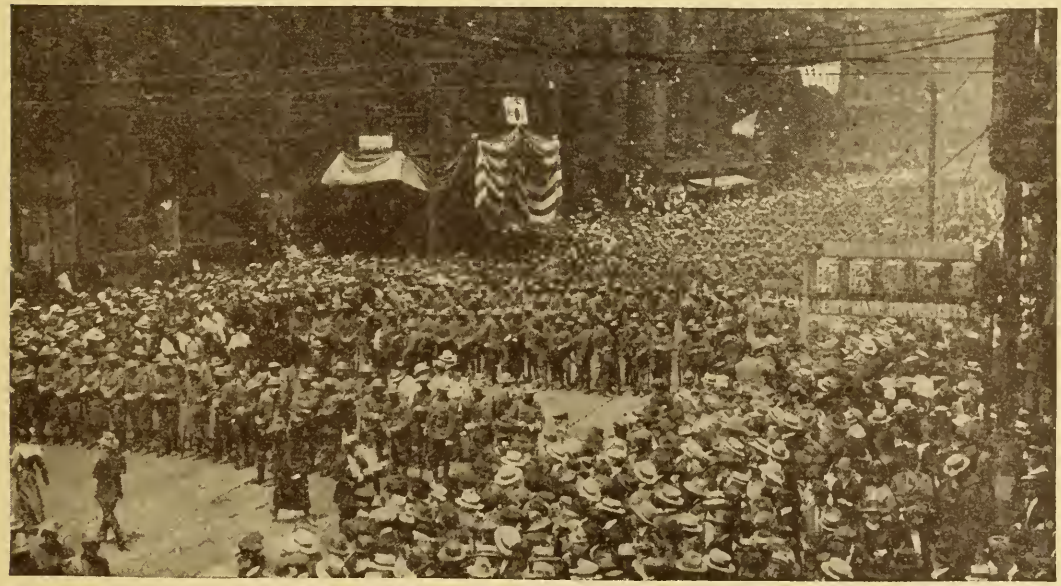
Of special interest in this development of Chicago is that of Grant Park, which extends along the shores of the Lake Michigan in front of the "downtown" district. Distinguished by a number of imposing structures, the nucleus of a larger civic group of the future, there now arises on the man-made land such imposing structures as the Field Museum, the Shedd Aqua-

Maj. Gen. Geo. Bell, Jr., and Staff on May 25, 1919

rium, Adler Planetarium, the massive Stadium at Soldier Field and Buckingham Fountain with its colorful sprays of water.

And looking west from this fountain one cannot help but marvel as he views the lofty skyline. Only a century before it was the home of a few men who had as their motto, "I Will."

"When Johnnie Came Marching Home" in 1919



"The Magic City of the West"

"Chicago—The Beautiful"

World's Fair in "Magic City of the West" is Culmination of Ten Years of Planning and $37,500,000 Investment by Exposition

WHEN the gates of A Century of Progress exposition opened on May 27, Chicago presented to the world a $37,500,000 World's Fair. A Century of Progress Corporation itself expended $12,310,383.22 on buildings, furnishings, payrolls and promotional work; exhibitors paid out $19,261,629.71 for rentals, construction and installation of exhibits, and concessioners invested almost $6,000,000 in the setting-up of their displays.

And, those are cold factual figures . . .

Still there was more than just laying the money on the line for the contractors to put men to work. Plans, that were years in the formulating, had to be put in a tangible shape so that all the exhibits would lend themselves to a central scheme, a central style, a central mode of architecture—Unity.

Study Other Fairs

To this end, expositions of all types throughout the world were visited by Fair officials as soon as definite plans had been formulated to celebrate Chicago's great centennial with an exposition international in scope. Fairs at Munich were inspected, Paris was gven the "once over," London received a scrutinous eyeing, Antwerp was visited, state fairs were studied, figures and statistics compiled from previous expositions were delved into, and soon a development as marvelous as that of the "magic city of the west" itself was noted on the man-made land of the South Park Commission extending south on Lake Michigan from Twelfth to Thirty-ninth streets.

The idea of a giant celebration by Chicago on its centennial was first urgently supported by Myron E. Adams before Mayor William E. Dever, who, on August 17, 1923, appointed a committee to lay the foundation for a celebration with Edwin N. Hurley as chairman. Soon after William Hale Thompson became mayor, a report was submitted, and with it came the resignation of all the members of the committee. Accepted as a whole, the matter was for the time being dropped.

Efforts Renewed

Late in 1927 a small group of citizens headed by Charles S. Peterson, then City Treasurer, urged Mayor Thompson to reconsider the project. Accordingly, after appropriate action by the city council, a public meeting of citizens was called to consider the proposal of having an international exposition to celebrate the city's centennial. It was decided that the exposition should be announced and a corporation, not for profit, organized for preparing it. The officers elected were: President, Rufus C. Dawes; vice-president, Charles S. Peterson; secretary, Daniel H. Burnham.

In these days when articulate protests of the peoples of the world are being lifted against further taxation, A Century of Progress was completed without a cent of taxation being imposed upon an already heavily burdened citizenry. No Federal government, state, county or city subsidy was asked for or received. Other world expositions had depended on them, but not so for Chicago's great centennial. Ten Millions in Gold notes were put on the market and soon funds became available.

As funds accrued, construction took place. No buildings were erected on the theory that maybe or perhaps exhibitors would be found. All was well planned and carefully executed. So it was decided, so accomplished. And today—Chicago presents A Century of Progress for the world to inspect.

"The Magic City of the West"

Rufus C. Dawes
President
A Century of Progress

SHORTLY before that mysterious hum filled the air on opening night when each of four large observatories throughout the United States caught beams that left the star Arcturus during Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition and flashed the impulses to A Century of Progress, the Fair's President, Rufus C. Dawes, spoke briefly of his great undertaking:—

"In this Exposition we celebrate both the achievements of the century and the extension of the limits of human knowledge. In our ceremonies this evening we recall one of the greatest achievements of Chicago during the century that is closing and we do it in a manner that demonstrates the advance that men have made in scientific knowledge.

"We recall the great Columbian Exposition of 1893. Never will its beauty be surpassed. Never will there be held an exposition of more lasting value to this city. It was for Chicago a great triumph.

"We remind ourselves of that triumph tonight by taking rays of light that left the star Arcturus during the period of that exposition and which have traveled at the rate of 186,000 miles a second until at last they have reached us. We shall use these rays to put into operation the mysterious forces of electricity which will make light our grounds, decorate our buildings with brilliant colors, and move the machinery of the exposition.

"In every step we behold the marvel of Man's genius; we illustrate the progress made by Man during the century in using the forces of Nature for his comfort and convenience."

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

Administration Building

FIRST of the great buildings of Chicago's World's Fair to be erected, the administration offices combine the practical with the decorative in its lofty ceilings, high windows, warm colors and advanced form of illumination. Located just inside the main entrance from Grant Park, the structure assumed shape shortly after the contract for erection was let on May 9, 1930.

In this E-shaped building, the three wings of the open side facing the lagoon and the closed side paralleling Leif Eriksen Drive, experiments soon got under way that resulted in the unusual lighting and color effects that are in use throughout the grounds.

"Science," symbolized by the wheel of the zodiac at its base, and "Industry," by wheels and gears, were modeled in plaster and covered with aluminum leaf to form two herculean figures that dominate the entrance to the building. Inside is a vast room with the world's largest photo-mural—a view of the Exposition—on its east wall.

A broad door opposite the entrance gives access to a corridor connecting the wings of the building and a wide staircase leading up to the foyer of the trustees' room in which the plans were developed to make A Century of Progress the crystallization of a modern creative spirit through the use of new materials and new ideas of design.

The room is beautiful in its modern simplicity, particularly at night when its snuff-brown walls take on a dull golden sheen under warm orange-red lights. A high window at the east end of the room commands a view of the Lagoon, Lake Michigan and Northerly Island.

The building itself is an experiment indicating possible trends in office and factory construction. The administration unit will be the permanent headquarters for the South Park board after the Exposition closes its doors in the fall.

"The Magic City of the West"

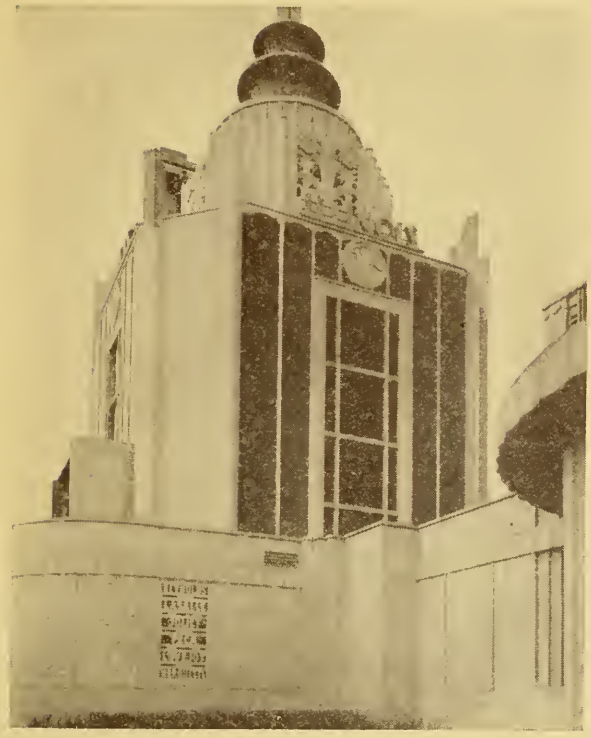
Sears, Roebuck Building

"THE Nation's Meeting Place" is the term applied by Sears, Roebuck & Company to their building located just south and west of the Administration building inside the Fair grounds. It has a dual purpose—serving both as an information and meeting place and also as the display space for the concern itself.

Here one can meet, eat, read, write and "be at home." The building has a spacious lobby, well advised information desk, check room, telephone and telegraph facilities. There are comfortable rest rooms, roof lounges and restaurants. A visit to its educational exhibits and dioramas should not be missed.

One of the dioramas, "The Old Country Store," is shown below.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"



Illinois Host House

ILLINOIS, the host state of A Century of Progress, is the only state in the union with an exhibit outside of the Hall of States which is located on Northerly Island. Her duty and honor in being host to sister states and foreign nations necessitated the erection of a structure wherein due honor could be paid to honoraries coming to Chicago and Illinois from all parts of the globe.

The high-ceilinged "Grand Hall" in the center of the building is surmounted by an aluminum tower upon which indirect, varied-colored lights play at night. On the walls is a large mural showing colorful events and episodes in the history of the state of Illinois from beyond frontier days through the founding as a state in 1818, the days of "Honest Abe" Lincoln, and on to the present.

In general, the exhibit of Illinois is composed largely of displays pertaining to the resources of the state as compiled by various governmental departments in conjunction with the University of Illinois which has constructed some interesting exhibits of its own, with the college of medicine leading the way.

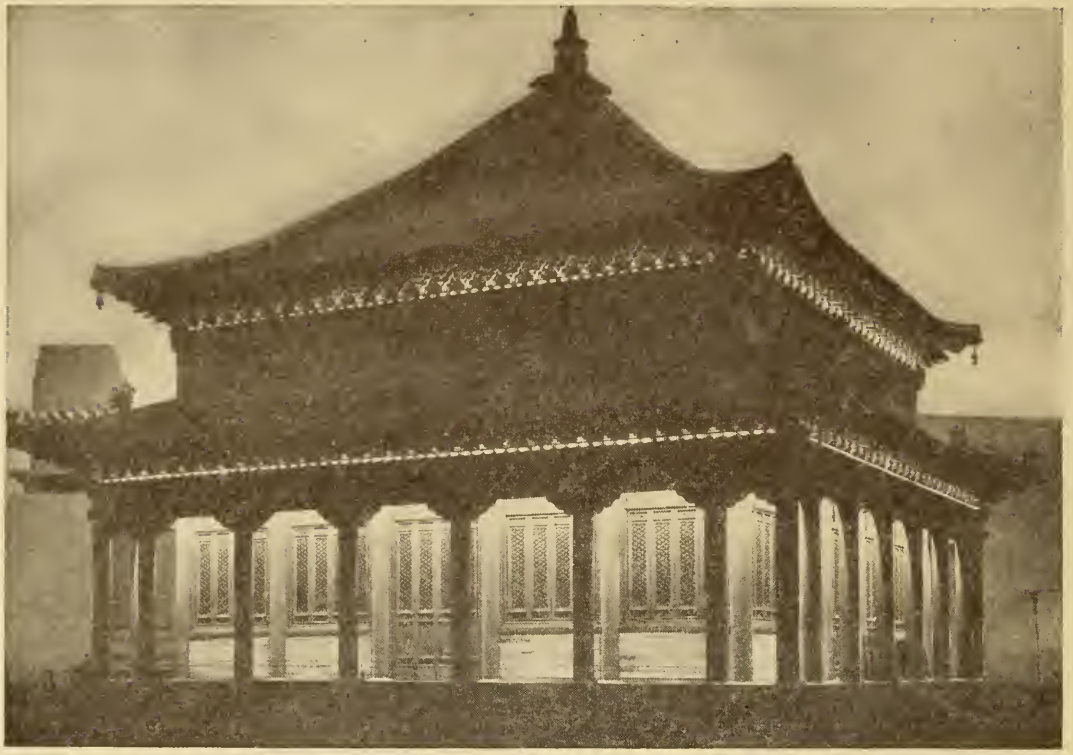
Common diseases and public health—pneumonia, tuberculosis, arthritis and rheumatism, hay fever, focal infections, animal-man diseases—are depicted in such a dynamic and interesting manner that even the lay-man can follow the development intelligently. The college of dentistry, the college of agriculture and the state Board of Health collaborated with the medics in the setting up of the exhibit.

North of the main entrance and the "Grand Hall" is a corridor that leads to the auditorium where 300 persons may listen to lectures or view moving pictures showing the state's progress in social science, public welfare and other state activities. Six panels about the room show momentous scenes in the State's history.

Another exhibit, a memorial to Illinois' great contribution to the nation—Abraham Lincoln—is found in this wing of the building. Here are multitudinous bits of Lincolniana and copies of the fireplace, doors, windows, and wallpaper used in the Lincoln homestead at Springfield.

Illinois, however, has not confined her exhibits to the Host house; the state's diversified farming interests are shown in the Agriculture building; the development of natural resources, state buildings, highways, educational progress and mining are displayed in the Hall of States, while the advancement of social welfare work, the care of families and recreation receive cognition in the Hall of Social Science.

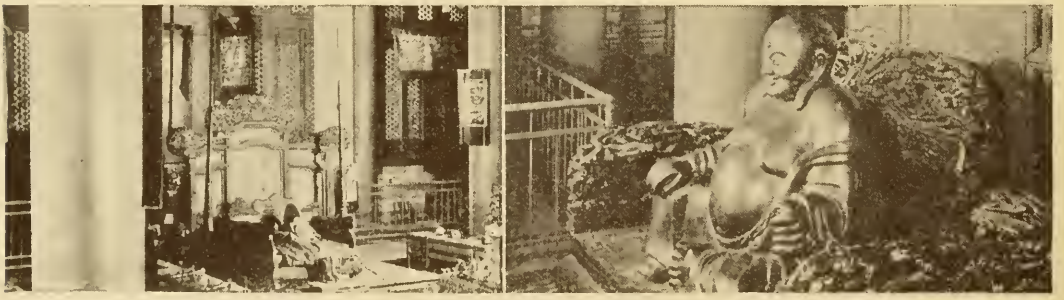
The Illinois Host house, designed by State Architect C. Herrick Hammond, associated with Perkins, Chatten and Hammond of Chicago, is 200 feet long, 100 feet deep, and is surmounted by a tower 70 feet high. It is just a few feet south of the Sears building across the street from the Administration building.

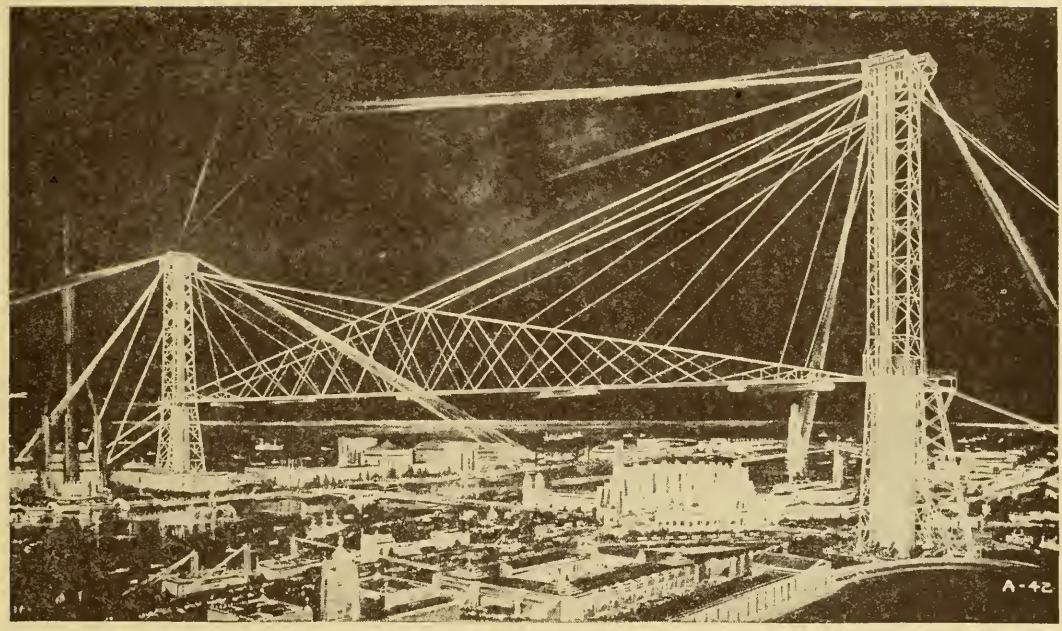


Chinese Lama Temple

IN THE midst of all the modernness of the Sky Ride and the Hall of Science restfully reposes that ancient shrine, the Chinese Lama Temple, that was brought to Chicago's World's Fair as a gift of Vincent Bendix, millionaire industrialist, by Dr. Sven Hedin, noted Swedish explorer.

The Golden Temple, seat of worship of the Manchu emperors, was copied faithfully by north Chinese architects and artisans, shipped in 28,000 pieces to Chicago, and put together at A Century of Progress like the parts of some huge Chinese puzzle. The roof is of copper shingles covered with leaf gold. Within the pavilionare images of Buddha, incense burners, prayer wheels, temple bells, and other interesting paraphernalia of this fast vanishing form of worship.





The Sky Ride

THE Columbian Exposition's Ferris wheel was the wonder of mechanical devices in 1893, as famous in its day as Barnum's famous elephant Jumbo. The outstanding structure of Chicago's centennary celebration is the Sky Ride with its twin towers stretching more than 620 feet into the heavens.

One of these two towers, between which rocket cars travel, is located just south of Soldiers' Field, while the other is across the lagoon between the Electrical Group and the States Buildings. The 1,850-foot span between the towers is exceeded in length only by the cable-way of the George Washington bridge across the Hudson River just above New York City.

The rocket cars that ply their way from one tower to the other have a capacity of 3,600 persons per hour, and from the 218 foot level, where they travel, the visitors have an opportunity to see the Fair grounds as no other exposition has ever been seen before.

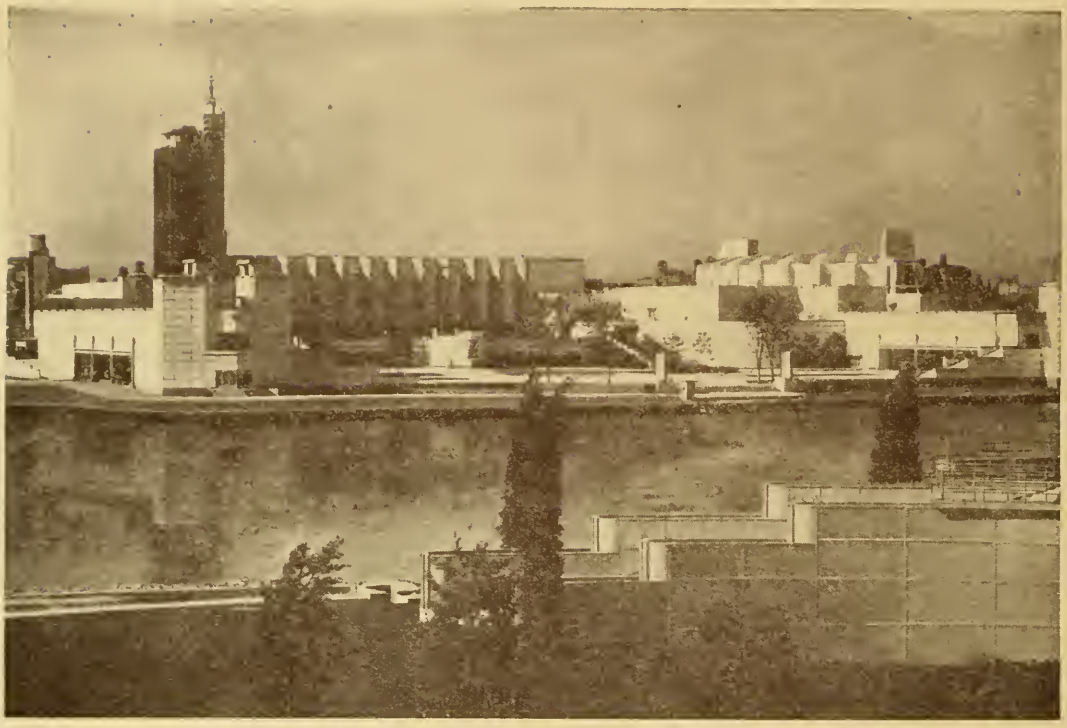
Atop the towers are observation platforms, completely glassed in, that permit vision of four states on clear days. To the west, Illinois and its "Magic City" may be seen; to the south and east, Indiana and its Gary steel mills; to the east, Michigan and its sand dunes; and to the north, Wisconsin and its shore line.

Nearly fifty feet higher than Chicago's tallest building, and almost a hundred feet higher than the Washington Monument, the Sky Ride presents a spectacle that one will not readily forget.

Built at a cost of approximately $1,200,000, the project called for more than 2,000 tons of steel in the construction of its towers. Another 1,000 tons was utilized in the cables that support and connect the towers.

The tests of every element in the project were so exhaustive that visitors to the Exposition will be able to ride among the clouds here as safely as in their own cars.

"The Magic City of the West"



Hall of Science

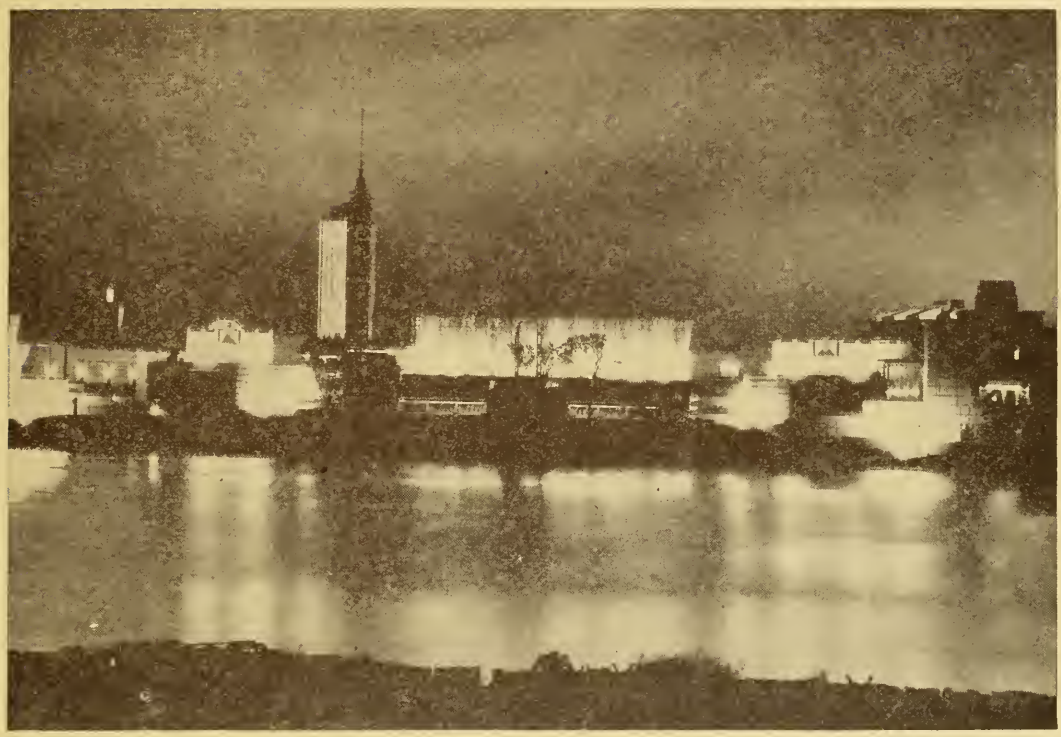
INASMUCH as the achievements of science constitute the main theme of A Century of Progress, it is only fitting that the Hall of Science should be the nucleus of the Exposition. Situated just south of the Administration Building with its 176-foot tower, equipped with a carillon, pointing to the sky, the structure is one of the most impressive of the whole exhibit.

This massive building, 700 by 400 feet, is shaped like a U, and encloses on three sides a court capable of accommodating 80,000 persons. The open end faces the beautiful lagoon, Northerly Island and Lake Michigan beyond. The general effect of this temple to Science is one of order and massiveness, with the carillon tower on the southwest corner one of its outstanding features.

On the ground floor and near the main entrance at the north end of the Hall of Science one beholds a splendid exhibit of drugs and medical specialties. The magnitude and completeness of the exhibit inspires and causes one to view with increased respect the progress made in this phase of medical science. Appropriately, there is located in this area what is claimed to be the world's most beautiful drug store.

The northern end of the building is approached by a gradually sloping ramp that leads to a large circular terrace whose southern boundary is a row of mighty pylons that extend more than 50 feet above the terrace. In the center of this upper terrace is a circular well whose base forms the court of the ground floor, part of which is occupied by the drug exhibit.

Centering in this court is a fountain surrounded by pools and flower gardens, while to the west is the section that houses the exhibit of the basic sciences. On the main floor is a great



Illuminated Hall of Science from Lagoon

hall of commanding proportions, 260 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and 57 feet in height. Inscriptions on the walls bear tribute to those torch-bearers of science and lists the principal achievements of the great.

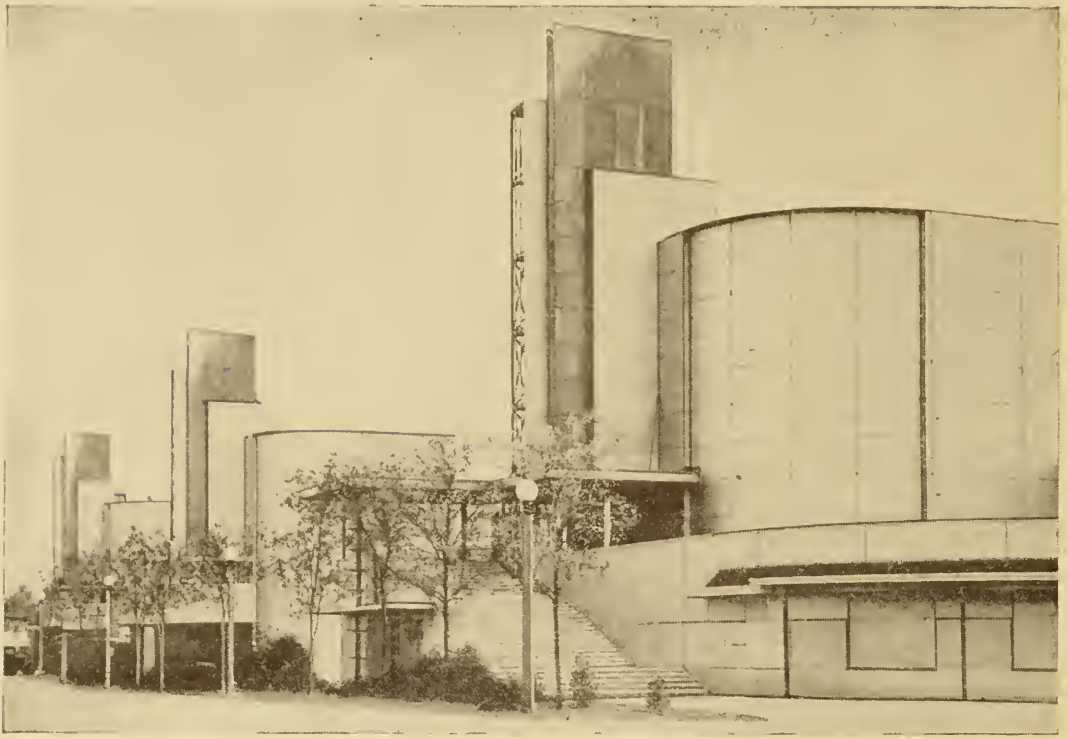
Another large section of the Hall of Science is devoted to the medical exhibits. Progress made in the cause, detection, treatment and prevention of human and animal diseases are shown in its numerous displays.

The Pasteur Institute of Paris and the Koch Institute of Berlin show exhibits of fundamental historical and historic importance. The Deutsches Museum of Dresden presents exhibits of human physiology and constitution, while London's Wellcome Museum depicts progress in British surgery and medicine. American associations are well represented with displays in all the lines of medical advancement. Then there is the "Transparent Man" that shows the functions of the parts of the human body.

Other sections of this massive outlay are devoted to biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. The romance of gas and oil is told; refraction of light by prisms and lenses, colored effects produced in various ways, and important spectra are shown; mechanical mathematics is demonstrated, and many other interesting factors of every day life, unimportant as they seem to the multitude, are depicted in an interesting manner.

The southwest corner that houses the carillon is a spectacle of dazzling beauty at night when thousands of feet of neon tubing hidden in its walls are lighted. The hours of the day are announced by the chimes in this tower.

"The Magic City of the West"



General Exhibits Group

COMB-SHAPED in plan, with five pavilions and four courts opening toward the lagoon, the General Exhibits group stretches for almost a quarter of a mile south from the Hall of Science with which it is connected by a double-decked arcade on which are displays and shops.

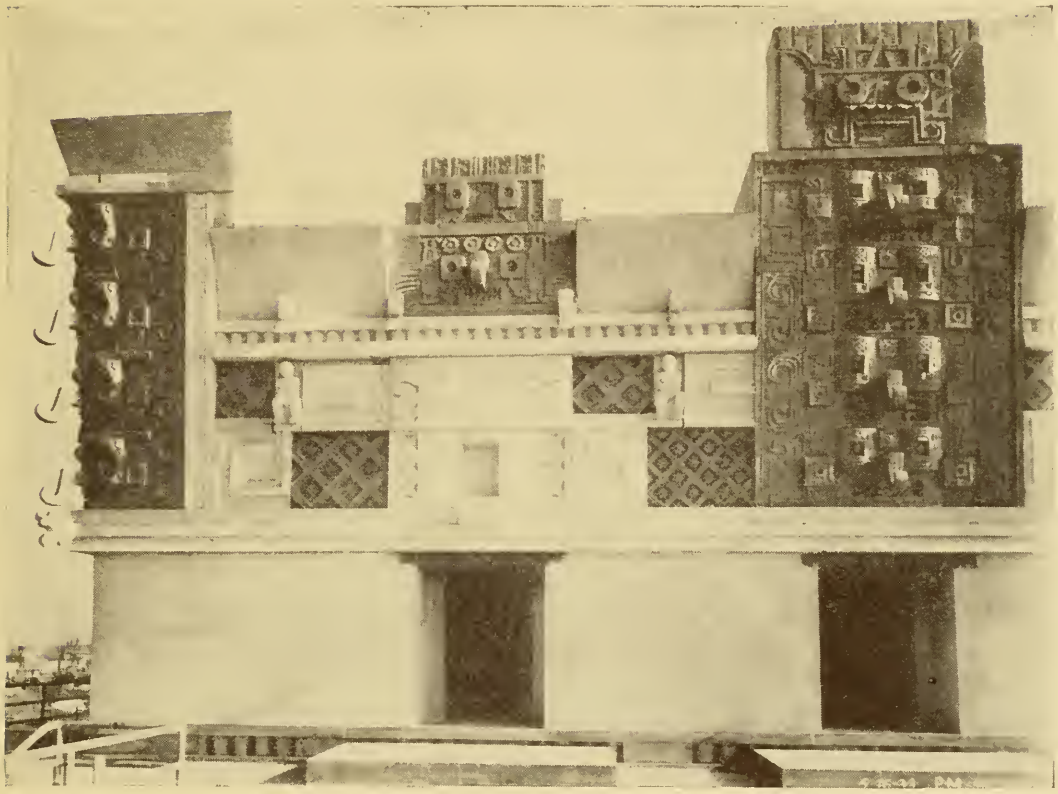
Opening toward the lagoon and its pools, the buildings themselves fairly offer an invitation to the visitor to enter and see portrayed the vivid stories of furniture, the graphic arts, office equipment, leather and sporting goods, cosmetics, jewelry, textile and mineral industries and industrial engineering.

The pavilions, five of them, are 110 feet in width and are separated by courts each 120 feet wide. In the center of each pavilion is a great hall, 40 feet wide and 160 feet long, with a ceiling of unusual height lending itself to spectacular effects. Stairs and ramps lead to the upper level, from which one may look down into the main hall.

Among the many well known concerns exhibiting in this group of buildings are the Illinois Steel company, the Gulf Refining company, the Elgin National Watch company, the Phoenix Hosiery company, the Pure Oil company, and the L. E. Waterman company. About fifty other concerns, manufacturers of almost everything from adding machines to salts and theatre tickets, are also there.

Included in the display of the Illinois Steel company (in behalf of itself and other subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation) is a large scenorama that depicts steel's part in making progress possible in aviation and marine transportation. Other similar settings depict all the principal uses of steel.

Produced at a remarkably low cost, and simple in construction, the General Exhibit buildings constitute another outstanding example of the Exposition's architecture.



Mayan Nunnery at Uxmal

Man's achievements in America prior to the advent of European culture is vividly told at A Century of Progress in the Mayan Temple, replica in part of the Nunnery at Uxmal which archeologists term the most representative of the culture of the lost races of the Yucatan.

This Mayan civilization probably had its beginning in the hinterlands of Honduras and Guatemala centuries before the Christian era. Developing and spreading slowly, it reached its highest peak in the thirteenth century with the construction of giant cities of stone. Astronomical observatories were erected and art, mathematics and astronomy became highly developed along with the erection of stately temples and mammoth government buildings.

With the discovery of America by the white man, the Mayan civilization disappeared: the conquering Spaniards wiped out the rulers, savagely murdered the educated classes, burned and destroyed the buildings and records, and left the cities in utter ruin.

In order to bring this exhibit to the Fair, Exposition officials co-operated with Tulane University in sending a party of archeologists to Yucatan to procure data that would permit the erection of this monument to the Mayan civilization that lived a more highly developed life than any other inhabitants of the world during medieval centuries.

"The Magic City of the West"

The World--A Million Years Ago

As the visitor to A Century of Progress proceeds south towards the Twenty-third street entrance of the grounds he is taken back eons by two somewhat similar displays on either side of his pathway. One is the Sinclair Oil company exhibit of beings supposed to have inhabited this earth in prehistoric times, while the other is"The World—A Million Years Ago."

This latter exhibit, housed in a circular building with a mammoth dome, is one of the most intriguing at the Exposition with its revolving floor carrying the visitor through its entire display without the necessity of taking a single step once inside the door.

In a large compartment to the left of the entrance one catches sight of a trolophodon, an ape and a tiger. All are moving and life-like. Next there is the display of the cave bear, the prehistoric deer and the woolly rhinoceros. In the four next displays the evolution of man is shown with the Java ape-man, the Piltdown man, the Neanderthal man and the Cro-Magnon man occupying the center of their respective exhibits.

One looks to the right then, and beholds a spacious center display. First, the eyes fall upon the platybelodon, commonly known as the shovel-jawed elephant. In the back of it, swaying and breathing is the massive hairy mammoth which was found perfectly preserved in the ice of Siberia.

Further along and a giant gorilla, a sabre-toothed tiger, and a giant sloth greet the visitor. Found intact in tar deposits in Southern California, two of the group are true reproductions of the hairy monsters that inhabited this continent before the advent of man.

In the center rear of the exhibit, a pteradactyl, the first known bird, keeps a restless eye on the activities of all that move along before him. His wide-spread wings flap, his eyes roll, his

Prehistoric Dinosaur

Mechanical Gorilla

beak parts, and one cannot help but hope that bad dreams of the monster won't haunt him.

The branches of the giant palms move and through them comes the head of a brontosaura dinosaur, the thunder lizard, with gaping and snapping mouth, twitching eyes and gangling neck. Nearby is a dimetrodon with a vernops in its jaws struggling for freedom. Lurking in the rear is a triceratops, an animal somewhat resembling a rhinoceros.

There are more animals, and each is life-like and life-size. They all emit life-like cries. Under the canvas, paper mache, fur and rubber exteriors of each of the prehistorics are ten motors that make "The World of a Million Years Ago" live again.

Maintaining a promotional policy adopted a few years ago when it presented to the readers of the nation's magazines photographs of realistic models of dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals, the Sinclair Refining company has a somewhat similar display.

The strange beings whch are depicted in their array of mammoth creatures are supposed to have roamed o'er Mother Earth millions of years ago while Nature was mellowing the crudes that today are used to refine the motor oil sold under this company's well-known brand names.

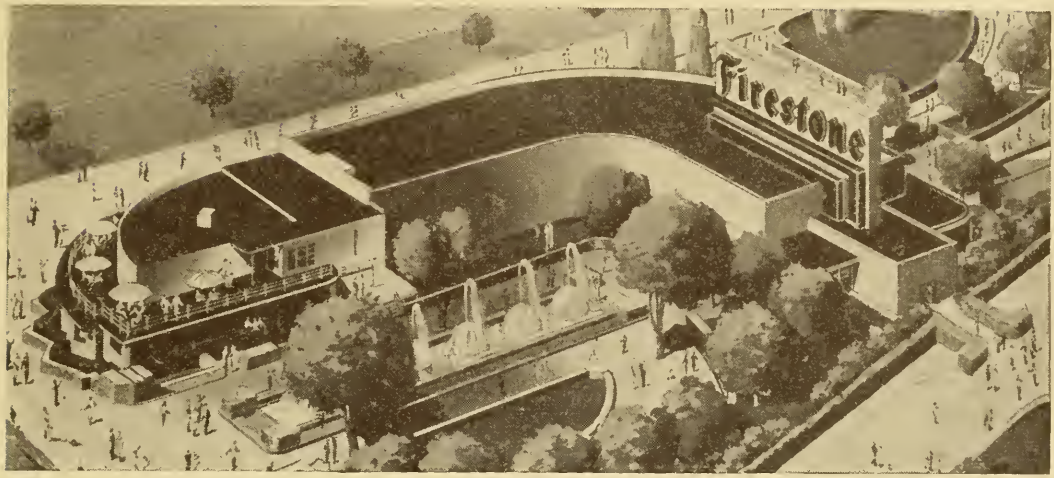
Authentic models approved by curators of prominent museums of natural history are found in the mechanical array of prehistoric animals that feature the exhibit. The brawny Brontosaurus, which in life bulked more than forty tons, has been recreated in full size. Then there is the Tyranosaurus, a Dinosaur and others.

Both the exhibit of the Sinclair Oil company and "The World a Million Years Ago" are of greatest interest and contain reproductions that expeditions from Chicago's own Field Museum have found to be authentic.

"The Magic City of the West"

Byrd's Polar Ship

Admiral Byrd's polar ship, "The City of New York," is moored in the lagoon near Twenty-third street. Built in Norway, this ice crusher played an important part in Byrd's dash for the South pole. Four of the crew that made the trip are still aboard the ship.



The Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building

THE beautiful modernistic Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building on Lief Ericsen Drive at Twenty-third street presents the complete manufacture of automobile tires within A Century of Progress. Thousands of people have expressed a desire to see rubber manufacture and tire making at the Firestone factories, and are able to see here the same method and operations.

The building differs from others at the Fair in that much of the Firestone space is devoted to gardens where visitors may relax and enjoy the beauty of the spectacle.

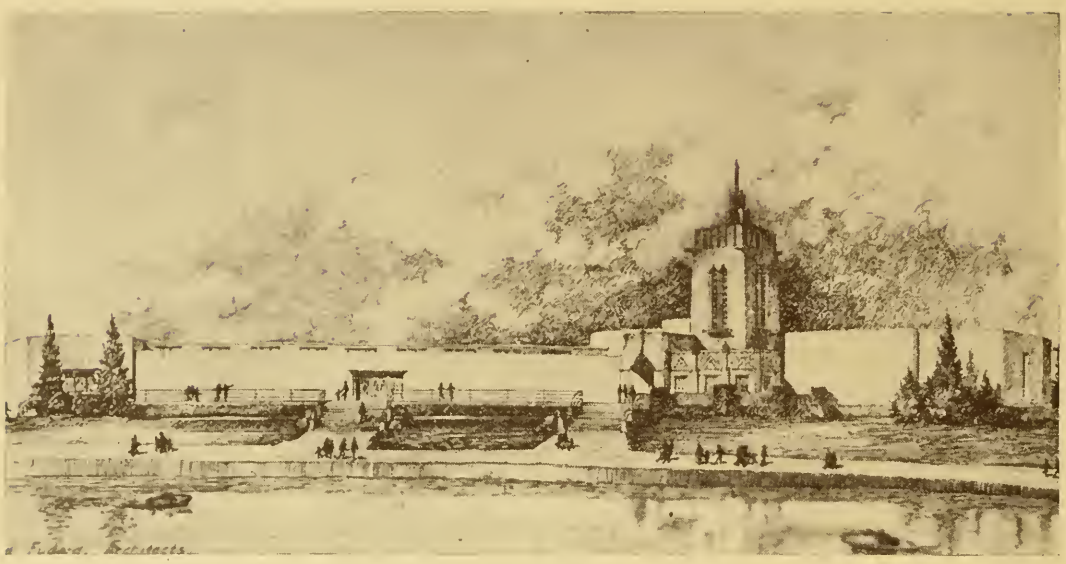
In the gardens in front of the building is a pool 100 feet long by 15 feet wide, in which are installed six beautiful dome-shaped fountains of mist-like spray, with a jjet of water in the center rising twenty feet above the surface. This marvelous fountain is known as the "Firestone Singing Color Fountain"—the first one of its kind in the world. It is a marvel of beauty and scientific development. Music is produced by radio microphone broadcasts, and if necessary and desirable, through other facilities.

Submerged beneath each fountain dome is a battery of colored lights that will reflect varied hues and shades upon the misty fountain domes, and these variations of color will be synchronized perfectly with the shadings of the musical notes, and with the rise and fall of the water.

Overlooking the building and gardens is another scientific marvel that is the first construction of its kind. It is in the form of a sign eighty feet long. Shadow planes are placed one upon the other and the result that you get is an ever changing multi-color array of gorgeous shadow effects, melting into one another—advansing toward you and then receding.

In the Exhibition hall are the dynamic displays showing by the aid of scientific and engineering development and by electrical devices the marvelous progress that has been made in automotive products and their service to the motoring public. There is a remarkable racing display including famous cars and trophies. Other dynamic displays show tire developments, batteries, spark plugs, brake lining, and other products manufactured by the company. There are displays of cotton and rubber in all their stages.

Firestone also represents the rubber industry in the Hall of Science with a complete educational and scientific exhibition.



Hall of Religion

MODERNISTIC in design, yet ecclesiastical in atmosphere, the Hall of Religion at A Century of Progress is highly significant in that it affords the Exposition the opportunity to present a well-rounded program.

Reasoning that progress without religion is impossible, leading only to calamity and disaster, a committee was appointed by Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Exposition, some five years ago to construct a religious display that would be in keeping with the theme of A Century of Progress. The Hall of Religion, located just south and east of the General Exhibits group, is the result.

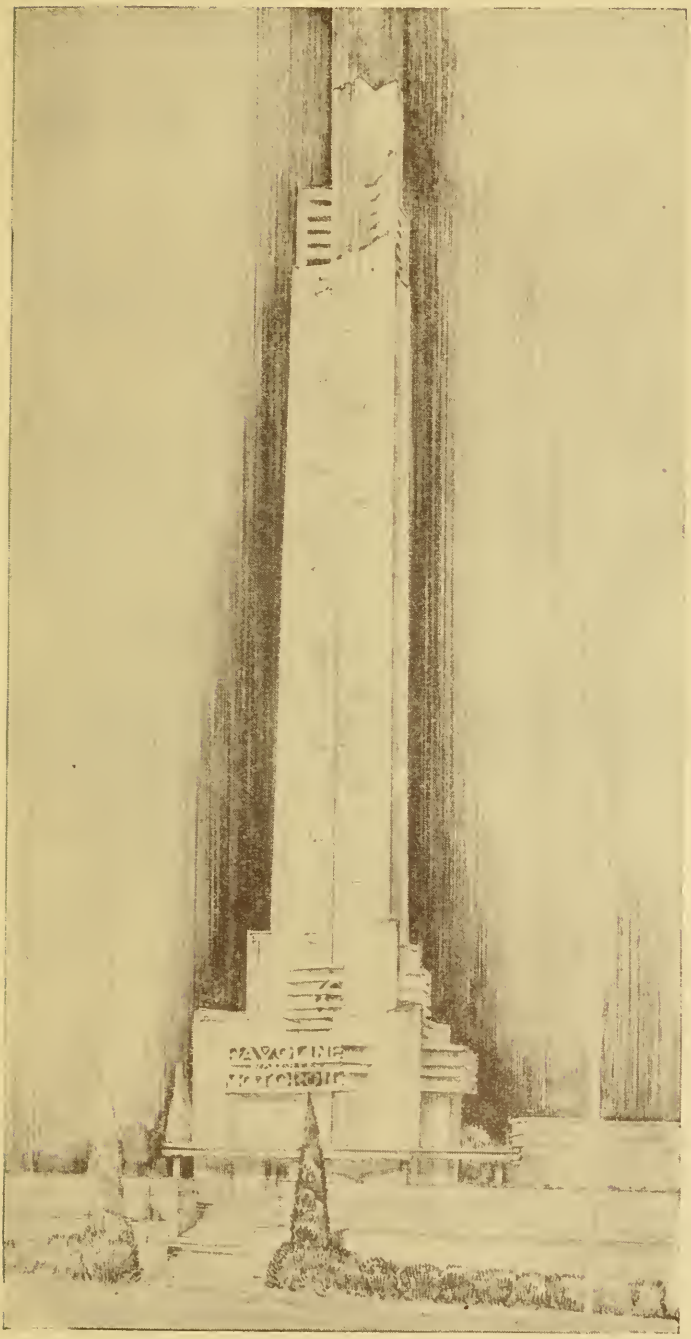
This large imposing building, with its beautiful, stained glass windows, a pipe organ, small assembly rooms and many other interesting features, exhibits an expression of courtesy and cooperation between the various religions rather than competition. The spirit of peace is the spirit of the Hall, and creed is submerged in human service.

The building was provided for by subscriptions from certain Protestant, Jewish and other denominations. It contains a chapel for meditation and an assembly room with a capacity of about 500 for small religious conferences.

There are numerous displays by religious organizations both collective and individual. On the walls of the rotunda are decorative texts spoken by such great religious leaders as Jesus, Isaiah and Buddha. Religious antiques of priceless value—including some of the first bibles ever printed—are found in another part of the building.

The display of selected stained glass windows, the most prominent of which are those recently wrought by Charles Connick of Boston for the down-town Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, is more than usually attractive.

Among the most prominent sects participating in the exhibit are the Jews, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Christian Scientists. The Christian Science Monitor, the sect's daily newspaper, has a building of its own nearby.



Temperature?

WHAT is the temperature? This question, one that is being asked every day, not only by the millions who are attending A Century of Progress, but also by the ones all over the face of the globe who are not fortunate enough to see these wonders, is being answered for World's Fair visitors by the 200-foot high thermometer that the Indian Refining Company erected as a monument to Chicago's climate.

The thermometer stands at the foot of Twenty-third street. The numerals on the three faces of the tower are of such a height that they are easily visible, day and night, from almost any corner of the Exposition grounds. The "mercury column" consists of neon tubes, and is electrically actuated by a master thermometer.

Its height is only exceeded by that of the Sky Ride, while the lighting of the figures and the column present a figure that is one of the most imposing on the grounds. More than three thousand feet of gas-filled neon tubing were used, while ten miles of wire and sixty tons of steel went into the completion of the "light monument" to the climate of the magic city of the west.

"The Magic City of the West"

"Bozo"

The Midway

ATTRACTIONS of astounding nature, the bizarre, the startling and new in entertainment have been gathered from all parts of the universe to make "The Midway—City of a Million Lights" the zenith in amusement for all thrill seekers. Located centrally in the Fair grounds, just south of Twenty-third Street, the many feature of this outlay will satisfy even the oldest youngster that visits the Exposition.

Among the multitudinous features are the many breath-taking rides, such as "Flying Turns"; the dramatic spectacle, "The Massacre of Fort Dearborn"; an Oriental village with exotic and colorful presentations of the life, rites and customs of the Far East; a reproduction of African jungles and deserts, its queer villages, its ancient art and weird ceremonies; and "Bozo."

Then there are the African Dips, Lindy Loop, and trips in the Goodyear Zeppelins, the Captive Balloon, giant airships, and water craft of all types that ply the waters of the Lagoon and also that of spacious Lake Michigan.

Historically, the name "The Midway" was given at the conclusion of a contest held months ago for this purpose. It was the name of the amusement center of the Columbian Exposition, and people since then have unknowingly given the term to most centers of joy and gayety.

The sub-title, "City of a Million Lights," characterizes the Midway to a certain extent, but falls short of suggesting the symphonies in colors achieved by the use of modern lights.

Alligator Wrestling at Florida Show

Streets of Paris and the Belgian Village are two attractions that should not be missed and must be seen to be appreciated. In each case, you enter a foreign land on passing through the gates.

Although not located within the confines of "the Midway," the Florida show of Wrestling Alligators is one that vies with all others in the Grounds for the peak position. Inside the bamboo stockade of the Farm, one comes suddenly upon the Everglades with its luxuriant foliage, graceful cocoanut palms, banana trees and sub-tropic plants.

A growl, and there's the colony of Saurians that are pertinent factors in the entertainment that goes on in this two and one-half acre exhibit. There are more than 250 of them, ranging in size from baby 'gators to those mailed giants 16 feet long. Kept in three large concrete tanks, they're very much "at home" in the water that is heated and treated so that it is similar to that in the Florida swamps.

Into the largest of the three pools jump two Seminole Indians and the wrestling match is on. One of the larger 'gators is finally drawn up on the platform surrounding the tank, and then through the manipulation of nerve centers, the Saurian is put under control.

Captain Kenneth Blake, high diver of international renown, furnishes additional thrills when he plunges headlong into a shallow pool, with his clothing ablaze, from atop a 110 foot ladder. Scoutmaster Phil James gives an interesting exhibit of the history and uses of the bow and arrow. Seventy-five Indian braves, squaws and papooses, specimens of flamingo, egrets, cranes, turtles, manitee and other Florida beasts and birds round out the concession.

"The Magic City of the West"

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOI
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIG

Old Fort Dearborn

ALTHOUGH Science and Industry are the two main features of A Century of Progress, History has not been neglected. Along toward the southern half of the Exposition the visitor comes upon two of the most remarkable exhibits in the Fort Dearborn and Lincoln monuments—monuments in that they depict the beginnings of two of the nation's greatest products, Chicago and Abraham Lincoln.

Old Fort Dearborn is an exact replica of the fort built in 1803 that was destroyed the day following Chicago's first catastrophy, the Massacre of 1812. The long walls, block houses and barracks of the recreated fort were being raised at the same time as the Administration building and the Travel and Transport building, and on May 15, 1931, its clumsy gates were thrown open to a world at large.

The past becomes the present as one enters the stockade enclosure of the 1933 Old Fort Dearborn. Double rows of long palisades, five and ten feet in height, are so arranged that the blockhouses command not only the spaces within the four walls but also that between the two palisades. The two blockhouses are on the southwest and northeast corners, and from the narrow slits in the walls the soldiers trained their guns on the enemy.

Parade Ground—Old Fort Dearborn

Within the palisades are the soldiers' barracks; the officers' quarters, two stories high with shingle roofs; the commanding officers' quarters on the east side; the supply house; powder magazine; regimental store, and parade grounds. Towering o'er the entire domain is a 75 foot flagpole bearing the flag of 1812—fifteen stars and fifteen stripes.

To duplicate the materials used in the original fort was no easy matter—Norway pines had to be brought in from Wisconsin to furnish logs for the stockades and the buildings; stone that had lain in the open for many years and thus gained a weathered appearance had to be found for the fireplaces; glass that had been discarded because it was so full of flaws was obtained for the small, panel windows, and light resembling candles had to be chosen from modern electrical appliances to duplicate the old iron lanterns.

The interior of the fort also faithfully reproduces its historical predecessor with old four-poster beds, corner cupboard, chairs, tables and stools similar to those in the 1803 structure.

Ranged along the walls are the tools and fire-arms of the time. A sword, a regulation American uniform and a saddle are conspicuous items in one of the displays, while charts, historical documents and records, as well as books of the period, decorate another wall.

Early Chicago lives there again.

"The Magic City of the West"

Abraham Lincoln Group

WITH the exception of Old Fort Dearborn, nothing of the World's Fair grounds expresses more dramatically the transformations that this country has undergone during the past century than the Abraham Lincoln group of buildings just south of the Fort.

Largest of the group is the "Wigwam," the building in which Lincoln was nominated to the Presidency of the United States in 1860. Not an exact replica of the original—it was built on two-fifths scale of the Chicago building which held the first of many national political conventions that have convened here since then.

To the north is Rutledge Tavern, one of the most popular restaurants on the grounds with its quaint surroundings and excellent food having attracted thousands even before the opening of the Exposition itself.

The structure that draws most attention is the reproduction of the log cabin in which the

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

The Wigwam—Scene of Presidential Nomination

great Emancipator was born on February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The cabin was constructed of logs taken from a house found standing in Jersey County, Illinois, which dated back to the time of Lincoln's childhood. The clay used for clinking between the logs, for plastering up the fireplace chimney, and even for the floor itself, was brought from Kentucky.

Another building in the group that is a fairly accurate reproduction is the home to which the Lincolns moved in Gentryville, Indiana, when young "Abe" was eight years old. Although the cabin is a marked improvement over the birthplace in Kentucky, it was still primitive to the extreme. The walls, floor and roof are all products of the keen ax of the pioneer. The trundle bed for the children, pushed under the larger bed of the grown-ups during the daytime, tells of the primitive conditions and the necessity for conserving space.

Then there is the general store of Berry and Lincoln at New Salem, Illinois. The store, fitted up with equipment in use in its day, is a reproduction of the little store where the "Rail-splitter" clerked and studied Blackstone. His prowess with the ax is typified in the rail fences that are exhibited at various places throughout the enclosure.

Lincoln's propensity for writing is also well known, and the originals of many of his letters showing his wisdom, his humor and his humanity are preserved in frames on the walls of the various pioneer structures.

The exhibit was opened a year before the Exposition proper and was dedicated to the people of America with fitting ceremonies presided over by Judge Henry Horner, since then elevated to the position of Governor by the people of Lincoln's home state, Illinois.

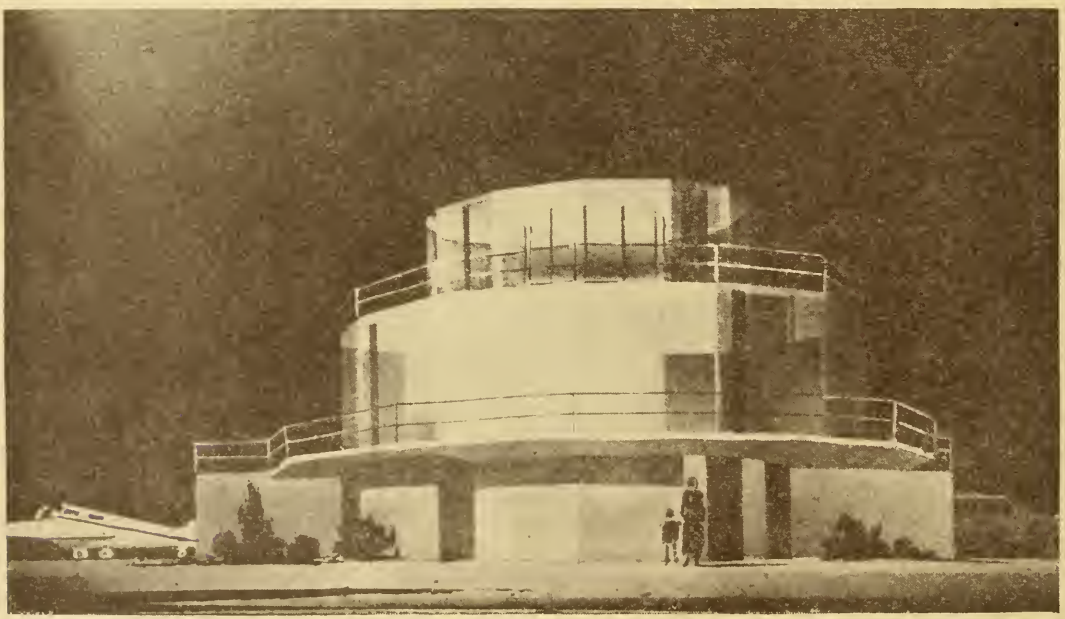
"The Magic City of the West"

Homes and Industrial Arts

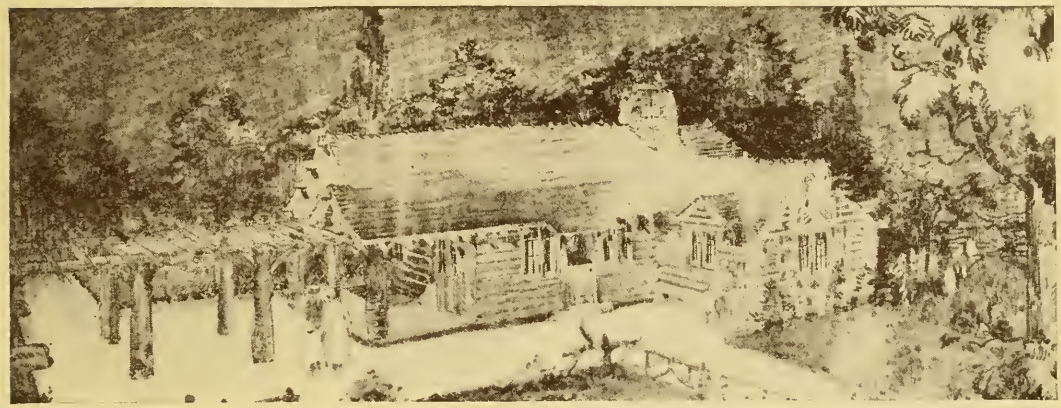
EIGHT houses built of steel, glass, stone, brick, sheet metal and other new modern products and a series of exhibit pavilions, demonstrating the solution to certain housing problems, are writing a new chapter in the story of home-building—the making of homes that are more comfortable, livable and attractive.

Each of the houses is constructed of different materials. All in all, they are different from anything done before in the line of architecture—some were fabricated in factories and assembled on the Fair grounds; several are air cooled in the summer and humidified in the winter, and each presents a new solution to the problems of the kitchen and laundry and introduces new mechanical means for doing the heavy household tasks.

The houses are all furnished with modern furnishings and decorations, and all the floor space is utilized for the comfort and the convenience of its dwellers. New types of heating plants—



"Chicago—The Beautiful"



Popular Cypress Home of the South

employing coal, gas, oil and electricity—are used in the various structures, and each is priced considerably below what the American home-owner is accustomed to pay for his dwelling place.

The Keck house is a twelve-sided structure built entirely of steel and glass, containing no windows. The lower floor contains the heating plant, a hangar for the family airplane, and a garage for the automobile. Living quarters are on the upper floor.

The Lumber Industries house, designed by Ernest Grunsfeld, Chicago architect, demonstrates the use of their product as a building material and for exterior finish.

The house erected by the American Rolling Mill and Ferro Enamel Corporation is built entirely of sheet enamel, with panels of vitreous enameled sheet metal comprising the exterior.

The mountain-lodge house erected by the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association presents the two-fold story of cypress wood—its resistance to decav and the beauty of its grain.

"The Magic City of the West"

The Chrysler Building

NOT only in its exhibits, but also in its style of architecture, the exhibition buildng of the Chrysler Motor company stresses motion, the keynote of the Exposition's exhibit scheme. The building is a two-story structure, with the walls of its main exhibition area reaching 125 feet in height.

Various models of the Chrysler products—Chrysler, Plymouth, De Soto, Dodge and Fargo—are constantly being tested on a quarter of a mile outdoor track that is part of the exhibit. The "Belgian Roll," a device that bumps the car about and subjects it to every conceivable test it would undergo in actual usage, is the center of constant activity.

Sound moving pictures illustrating the methods of construction are shown in one part of the building, while detailed exhibits of motor, body, chassis and tires are shown in another. Cars are put to wind and weather tests in the glass refrigerator show case.

Four ramps lead to the second floor of this building which is located on Leif Eriksen Drive at Thirty-first Street, and north of the Travel and Transport building. An interesting feature of the second floor is an observation platform that provides the World's Fair visitor with a clear view of the entire grounds and the cars that are being driven around the outdoor track.

At the south end of a long, narrow court, containing a pool in which floating power is symbolized by a floating motor, is the main exhibition area, Walter P. Chrysler Hall.

Made of materials that reflect the sun light and artificial illumination to a high degree and ornamented by four pillars of neon lights, white metal bands and cantilever glass display windows, the structure literally lifts a beckoning finger to all who draw near it.

General Motors Exhibit

INCLUDING in its display not only the automobiles that are made in its various plants throughout the country, but also refrigerators and other motor-driven devices, the General Motors corporation offers diversified entertainment in their building which is located east of Leif Eriksen Drive facing the Thirty-first Street entrance to the Fair grounds.

The company was the first industrial concern to contract for the erection of a special display at the Exposition, and the large rectangular building, 454 feet long and 306 feet wide, was completed months before opening day.

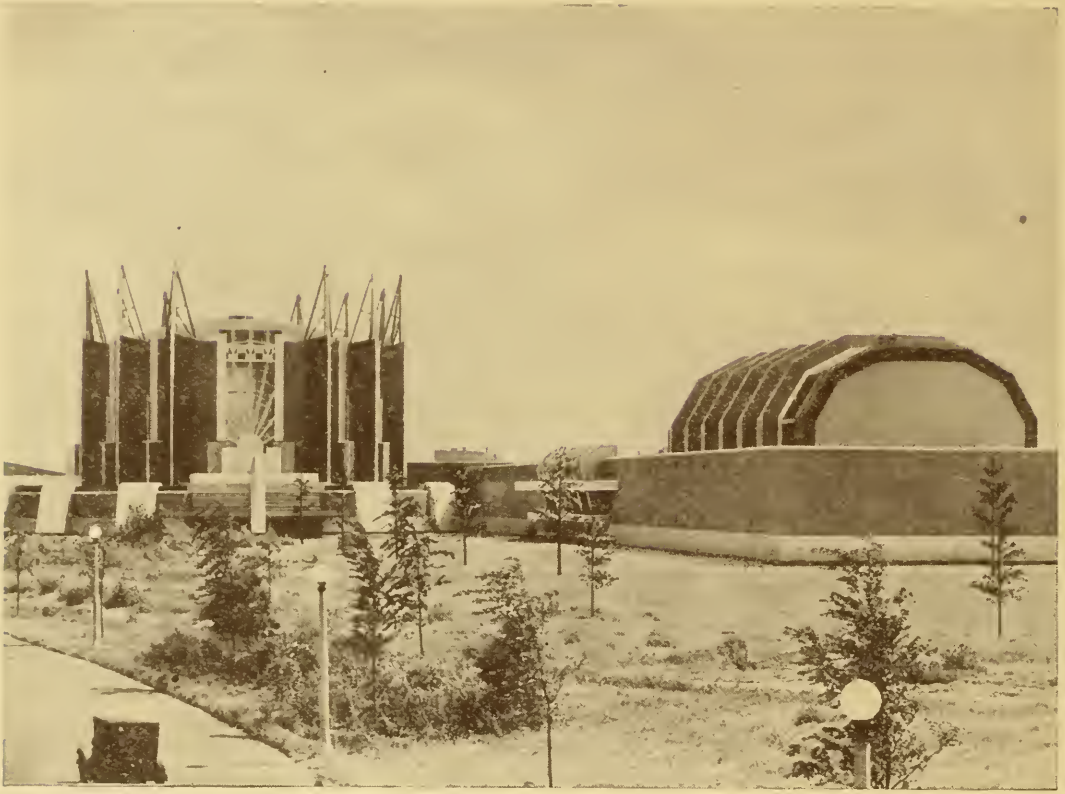
Coming from the street entrance, the visitor enters a great lobby that leads to a balcony overlooking an assembly plant where visitors may watch the actual manufacture of automobiles. This plant is 420 feet long and 90 feet wide, and the observation platform runs the full length and around the ends.

To the north and south of the lobby are exhibit spaces, and above the entrance rises a 173-foot tower. Part of the lower level of the building is devoted to truck displays and other exhibits. A lecture room with stage is located in another section of this floor.

Among the major products that will be displayed in the main hall are the Cadillac, La Salle, Pontiac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Buick automobiles along with Fisher bodies. There is also the General Motors truck.

The structure is of steel frame construction with an exterior covering of sheet metal and wall board. The sashes for the window are also of steel. The many colored walls of daytime will be accentuated by special illumination to present an exotic panorama of color by night.

"The Magic City of the West"



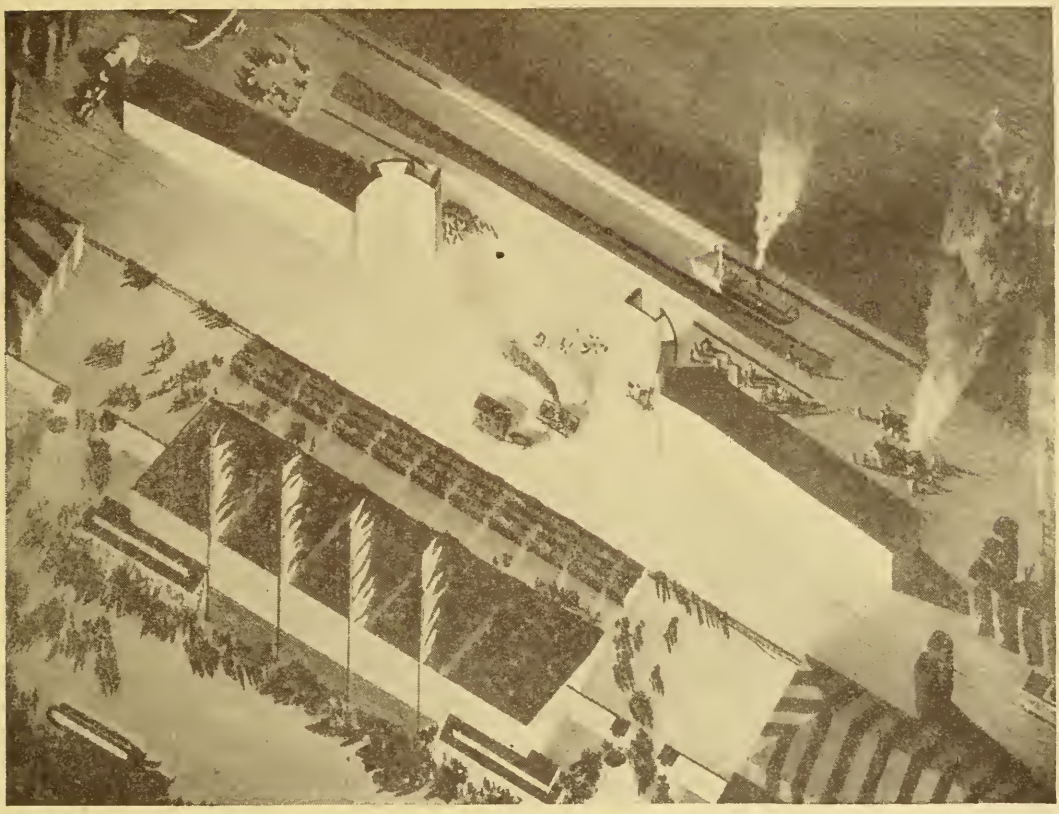
Travel and Transport Exhibits

"THE sky-hung dome that breathes," suspended from twelve steel towers some 125 feet above the ground, strikes a new note in architecture at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition. The roof of this structure, the Travel and Transport building, is formed of metal plates suspended by steel cables from the circle of the twelve towers and is anchored by huge slabs of concrete. It was the first time that the principle of the suspension bridge had been applied to architecture on any significant scale.

The magic spectacle of a century of transportation, which in reality is the story of a century of progress, comes to life in and around this great dome that in all probability will be the most discussed of all the architectural and engineering surprises of the Exposition.

The reason for the daring use of this suspension principle was the necessity for a large, clear, unobstructed space for exhibits. The dome is made with joints that allow for expansion and contraction as the temperature varies, resulting in a variation in circumference of more than six feet. The roof rises and sinks as much as eighteen inches, depending on the amount of snow, rain or other pressure on it, and from these two features came that part of the name, "it breathes."

Within the dome, which has an interior diameter of 206 feet clear of any obstruction, the history of transportation is now being depicted. On exhibition here are the first automobile that ever operated on the streets of an American city and the speedy, comfortable limousine of



Home of Pageant, "Wings of a Century"

today; a reproduction of "the Rocket," first locomotive that proved of practical use and the mighty passenger and freight steam engines of today; the creaky, lumbering wagons of a century ago—stage coaches, prairie-schooners and the like—and the latest and speediest multi-motored passenger transport plane of the present era.

This dome-part of the Travel and Transport, however, occupies only a small amount of the total acreage covered by the exhibit. Another part of the building is directly connected at the west. This exhibition section is more than 1,000 feet in length, 100 feet wide and 40 feet in height—its two stories are windowless. This mammoth structure runs to the north and south and in it are housed the displays of many automobile concerns, numerous railroads, airplane lines, and steamship companies. One section directly back of the main entrance is termed the Great Hall. Its barrel-shaped dome is 80 feet high, while the ground floor dimensions are 220 by 100 feet.

Across the drive from the building is the huge Pageant of Transportation Theatre, where the story of America's travel for the past 100 years is being enacted daily. Lake Michigan forms the "back-drop" for the stage which is a triple affair. Between the huge main-stage and the audience is the fore-stage, on which much of the dramatic action will take place.

The pageant, "Wings of a Century," includes in its repertoire some 200 actors, 70 horses, a dozen locomotives, boats, wagons, stage-coaches, a score of automobiles and some airplanes.

"The Magic City of the West"

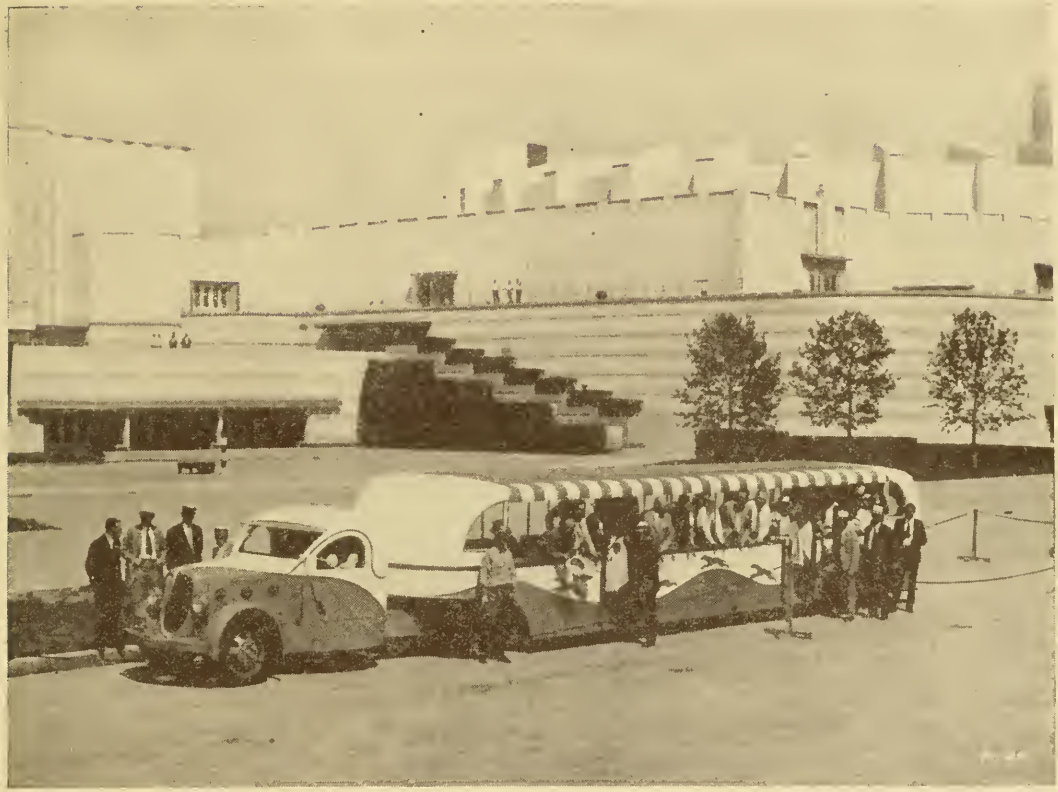
Aviation's Exhibit

Giant modern air liners in all their power and luxury, planes that during the past decade made flying history and the pioneer ships of the air blend together as one exhibit at the "Air Show" in A Century of Progress' aviation building just north of the Transportation Pageant's Grandstand.

The construction of the modern multi-motored air liner, the structure of its cabins and wings, and the equipment that makes for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the passengers are shown in great planes that visitors may pass through and inspect.

The historical exhibit contains such planes as the Model "B" Wright machine, the first commercial model built by the Wright brothers; a Bleriot monoplane, a brother plane of the one in which Louis Bleriot made the first flight over the English Channel in 1909; the 1913 Laird plane in which Catherine Stinson, pioneer girl exhibition aviatrix, flew over China and Japan in 1915, and the Bellanca plane, "Columbia," in which Clarence D. Chamberlain flew to Berlin in 1927.

A "Jenny," the JN4 type in which American aviators trained on this side for the World War, heads the military exhibit consisting of Spads, Nieuport, Fokker and Sopwith models. This collection and the others throughout the building were assembled with the cooperation of the Roosevelt Field Museum and the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C.



Transportation Facilities Minimize Walking

Admittedly, walking from one end of the Fair grounds to the other might tire a person.

Consequently, officials had a major problem—they met it, and came out victorious.

And so, a system was set up that enables a visitor to Chicago's great World's Fair to travel from one point on the grounds to another without the necessity of a long, tiresome walk.

Included in the facilities offered are three major means of getting from "here" to "there" without too many steps—you may ride the long buses; you may be wheeled about in a push chair, or you may part the waters in assorted water craft.

The buses, more than sixty of them, were built especially for the Fair by the General Motors Corporation and are operated by the Greyhound Lines. They are 54 feet long, contain two seats arranged back to back, have a roof overhead and curtains for inclement weather.

Nine hundred young men guide you about in push chairs in typical "board walk" style.

The boats—some motor driven launches, some speed boats, some gondolas—ply largely within the confines of the lagoons.

Yet, the Fair is not alone in providing for comfort in transportation: the Chicago Surface Lines extended two of their lines across the Illinois Central tracks; the I. C. has five stations on the border line; motor coaches stop at the main entrance, and the Rapid Transit has a new "World's Fair" station at Roosevelt road.

There's no need to worry about walking too much!

Hollywood at the Fair

AS unique and as colorful as its California prototype itself is the Hollywood at A Century of Progress. The five acres on the southernmost tip of Northerly Island are the headquarters for all that is the best in motion pictures, radio broadcasting and television.

Three complete studios have been provided, one containing a complete sound-treated stage where an audience of over 800 may watch the actual filming and recording of talking motion pictures. Still another studio, the stage also sound-proofed, with a seating capacity of 2,500, is there for radio broadcasting and stage presentations of various types, including even dance contests. In the third studio over 400 may watch television broadcasting.

The board walk along the east and south shores of the island, dotted with awning-covered beach chairs, tables, a "Brown Derby" restaurant, and a group of smart shops, overlooks Lake Michigan and gives the final Hollywood atmosphere necessary to complete the picture of that famed California city.

"Silence! Lights! Camera!" booms out the voice of the frenzied director, and the actors and actresses go through their roles under the dazzling lights—and the motion-picture loving public has its opportunity to see sound pictures in their actual making. The favorite stars of the talking cinema are there, and you see them as they really are.

Government officials, foreign potentates, radio and stage stars, as well as the motion-picture people are being photographed there each day. News reels are made and the Exposition is being publicized within a few days in more than 40 countries. These honoraries come to the "lot" in Hollywood style, crossing the lagoon in gayly bedecked gondolas to the Hollywood dock.

Sound stages had never before been built with facilities for audience participation. Although radio broadcasting is carried on in many instances with audiences of several hundred persons, it was not until this Hollywood was constructed that others than operatives were permitted upon the stage during a "take." The stages are all treated to insulate them from exterior noises.

Both the National Broadcasting Corporation and the Columbia Broadcasting System are putting programs on the air from Hollywood.

Horticultural Building

CHICAGO'S leadership in horticulture and floriculture are demonstrated in traditional manner at A Century of Progress. Beautiful flowers and luxuriant plants that are too rare or too difficult of cultivation to be grown for commercial purposes are on display in either the main exhibit hall or some of fifty-two gardens that adjoin the great Horticultural building boasting an area of 100,000 square feet.

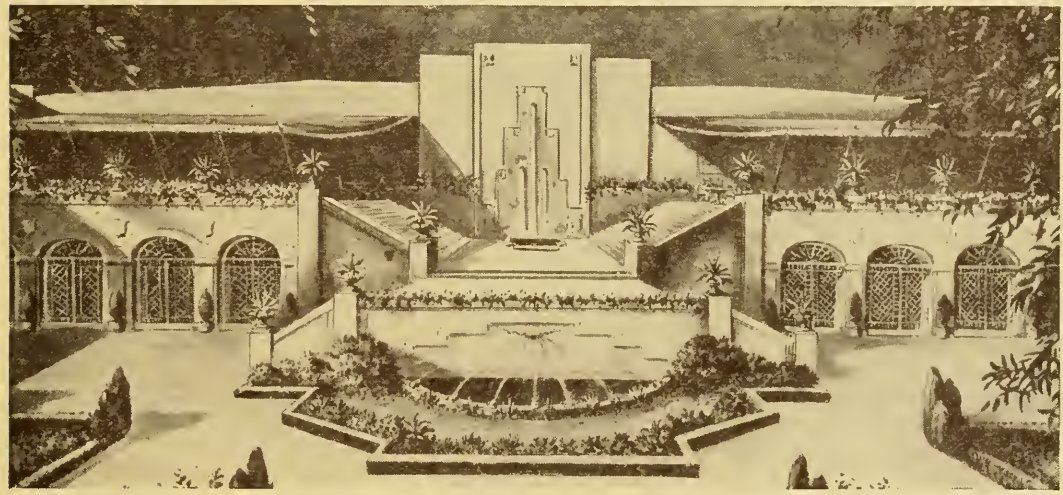
The foremost landscape architects of the United States collaborated in making the exhibit a paradise of blossoms. Twenty-one flower shows of national importance are being held throughout the summer in such sequence that scarcely a day passes without the leading flower growers of the world being drawn together in competition.

Shown in the spacious outdoor section of the horticultural display is a varied assortment of gardens in all their beauty, each demonstrating some type of design and combination of material from which visitors may learn practical lessons for adoption in their own gardens.

The dooryard of Abraham Lincoln's Indiana home, showing the trees, shrubs and wild flowers with which the martyred President was familiar in his boyhood, was reproduced by the Men's Garden Club of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Plants contributed by members of Chicago's Men's club have been so arranged that flowers are produced constantly throughout the entire period of the Fair.

As the opening of A Century of Progress occurs at the time that irises and peonies are in the height of their season, these two flowers form the first competitive display. They are followed by national exhibits of roses, delphiniums, perennials, gladioli, dahlias and chrysanthemums.



"The Magic City of the West"

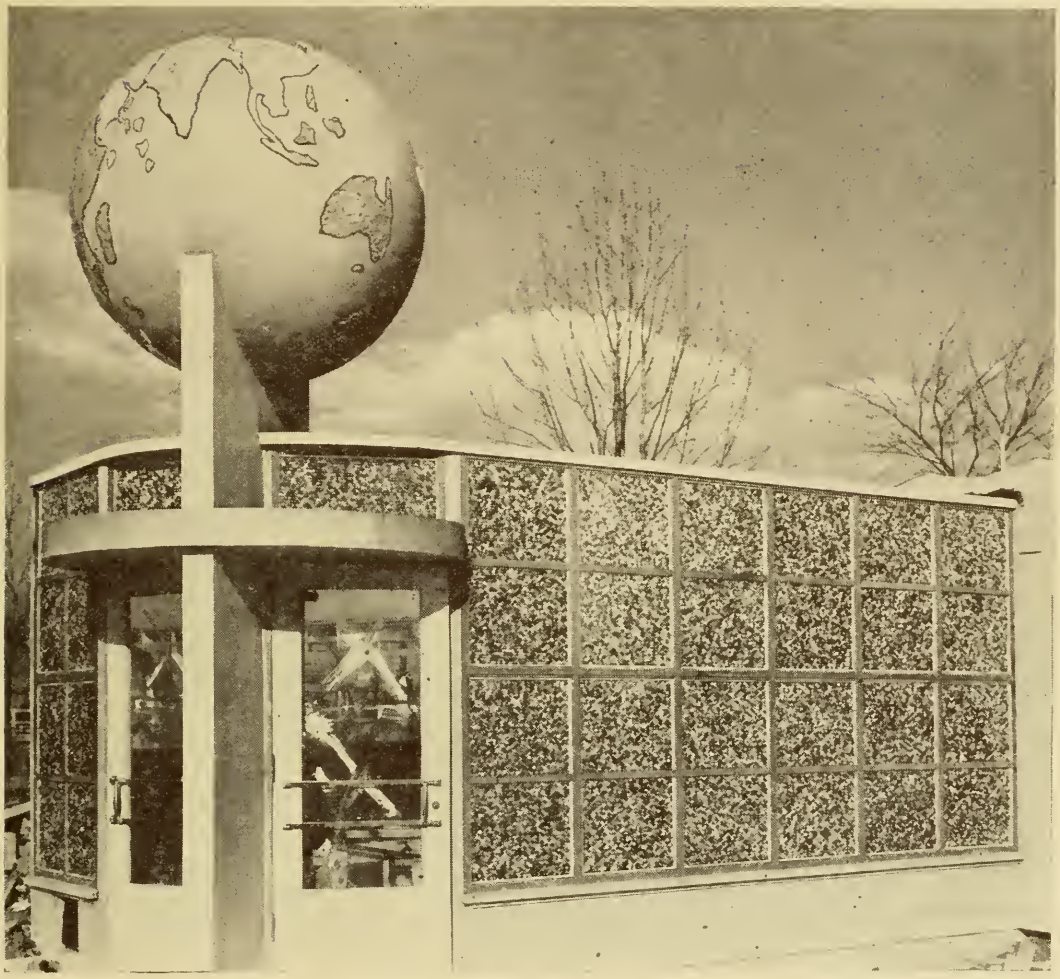
The Enchanted Island

BOYS and girls! Come under the giant umbrella at the entrance to the Enchanted Island, and step into a "Wonderland" where everything you have ever dreamed of will come true. Of course, it is most important that you become enchanted when you enter under the umbrella that is 60 feet in diameter, and in order to accomplish this, a great, big, tall man (the tallest in the world) will lean down and shake hands with you as you enter and make you enchanted.

Then all of a sudden you find yourself in a circular court, in the center of which rises the Magic Mountain. It is 35 feet high and is surrounded by a moat, only 30 inches deep, and if you're a good sailor you can cross by boat—otherwise, there's a bridge. Up a winding path and at the top, you find the Fairy Castle with perhaps a beautiful princess looking out at you through one of the windows. Enter the castle, and—kerplunk, you go shooting down a mysterious spiral slide.

Don't miss the Toy Shop, the House of Marbles or the Coaster Wagon House. The front wall of the marble house consists of two panes of plate glass between which are thousands and thousands of brightly colored marbles. On the top is a great marble, six feet in diameter, that represents the world, and inside the house you can see how they're made—the Giant Coaster Wagon is big enough so that you can easily walk under. All glassed in below, you can see how coaster wagons are assembled.

Then, there's the corral where there are lots of real ponies that you can ride, and you'll surely want to see the Model Farm with only baby animals on it. And, how about some monkeys? Do you like them? Yes—then you'll not want to miss seeing Monkey Island, where



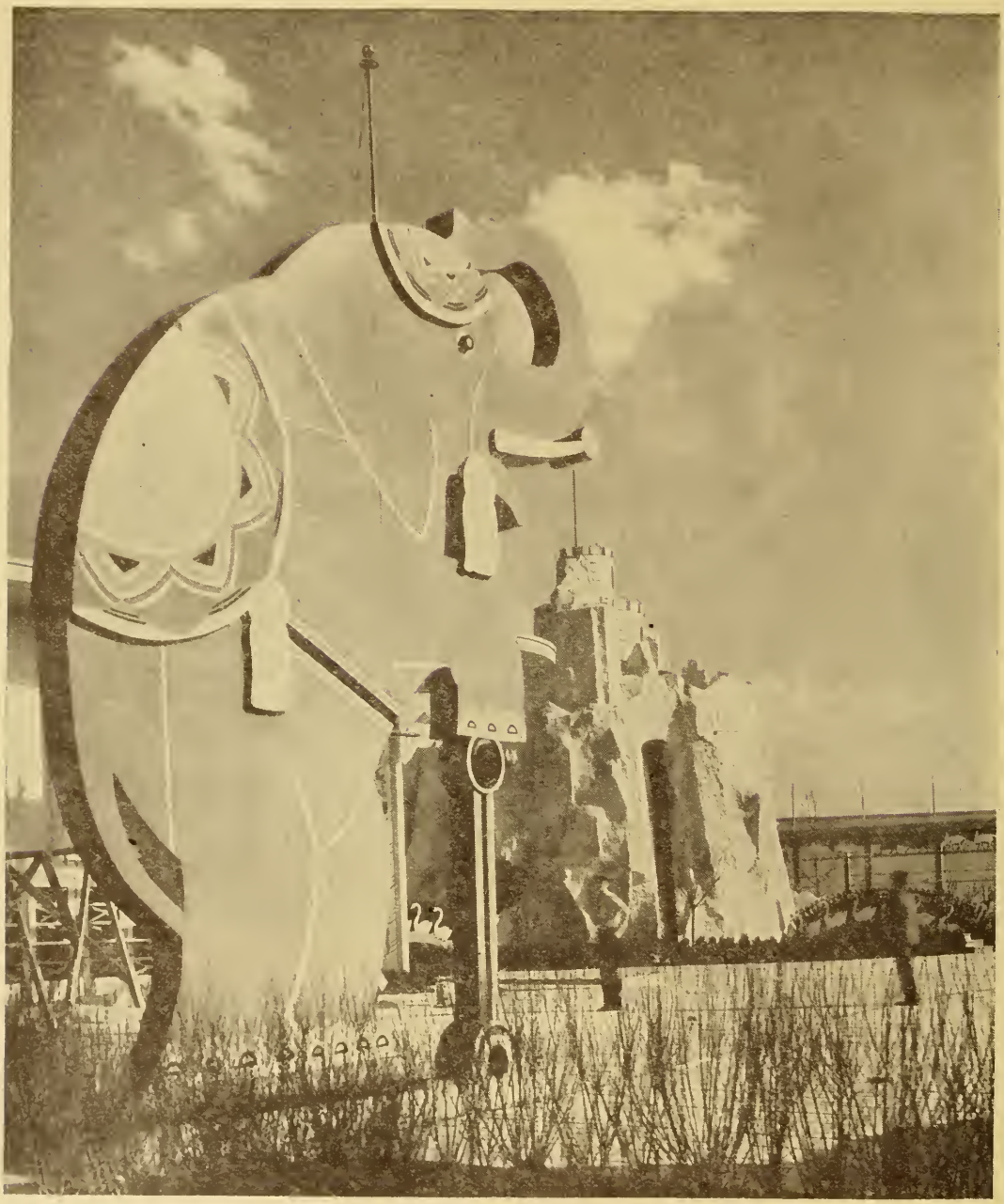
The Marble House

there'll be such squealing, chattering, and mimicking, the like you never heard before.

If you like to travel, there is the miniature railroad that carries eighty children, blowing its whistle and scooting through tunnels. On its journey it skirts Lake Michigan and passes many huge fantastic figures, among them the Three Bears, Jack-and-the-Beanstalk, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and Jill, the Tin Woodman from the "Wizard of Oz," a giant Elephant, and the great sailor whose arms whirl in the wind so that he seems to be waving at the train as it passes by.

At the Children's Bazaar you'll see what the children your age all over the world have made, and perhaps you may find something you made yourself.

And there's the "Tropical Garden" that was shipped all the way from Florida to Chicago,



The Toy Elephant

its real palm trees with their branches waving in the breeze, and oranges growing on the orange trees make the garden typically tropical and Floridan.

Giant Coaster Wagon

There, on the right as you ride along, is the children's own theatre, where during the day-

"The Magic City of the West"

Bridge of Swans

time, in addition to the Junior League plays, there are given half hour professional marionette, minstrel and animal shows as well as movies suitable for the children. There will be fifteen minute intermissions between performances.

In the evening, amateur presentations by children's dramatic, dancing and music schools, little theatre groups and similar organizations are doing their share to entertain the youngsters.

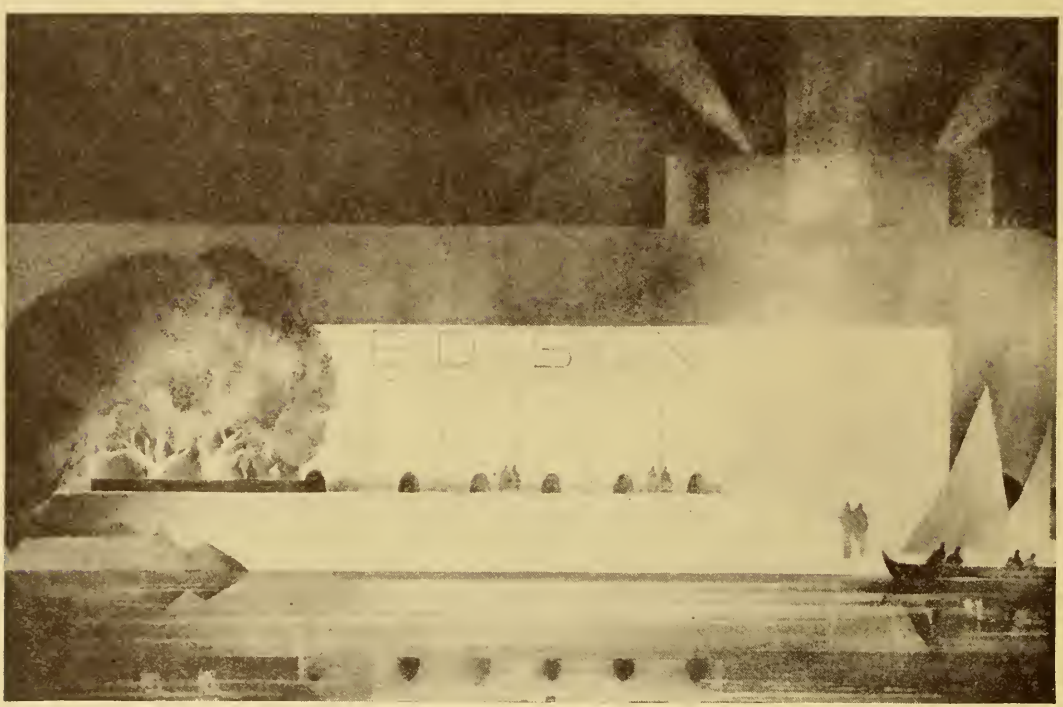
It's all for the children (many will argue as to the age limit), but for the sake of pure fun

Tin-Woodman from Land of Oz

the magical land of "Make-Believe" that is unfolded when one passes under the Giant Umbrella into the Enchanted Island should not be missed.

And by the way, you over-grown youngsters—you can check your children here under high-grade supervision—they'll like it!

"The Magic City of the West"



Thomas A. Edison Memorial

THE Edison Memorial, erected in memory of the greatest of all electrical and inventive geniuses, Thomas Alva Edison, is appropriately located near the electrical group in the center of Northerly Island.

Housing displays setting forth the fundamental discoveries that the great inventor contributed to science during his long years of service to humanity, together with a reproduction of Edison's garden at his home in Orange, New Jersey,—flowers, plants and a great oak tree, all having been brought from the original garden—the exhibit pays fond tribute to the memory of him who made life more livable.

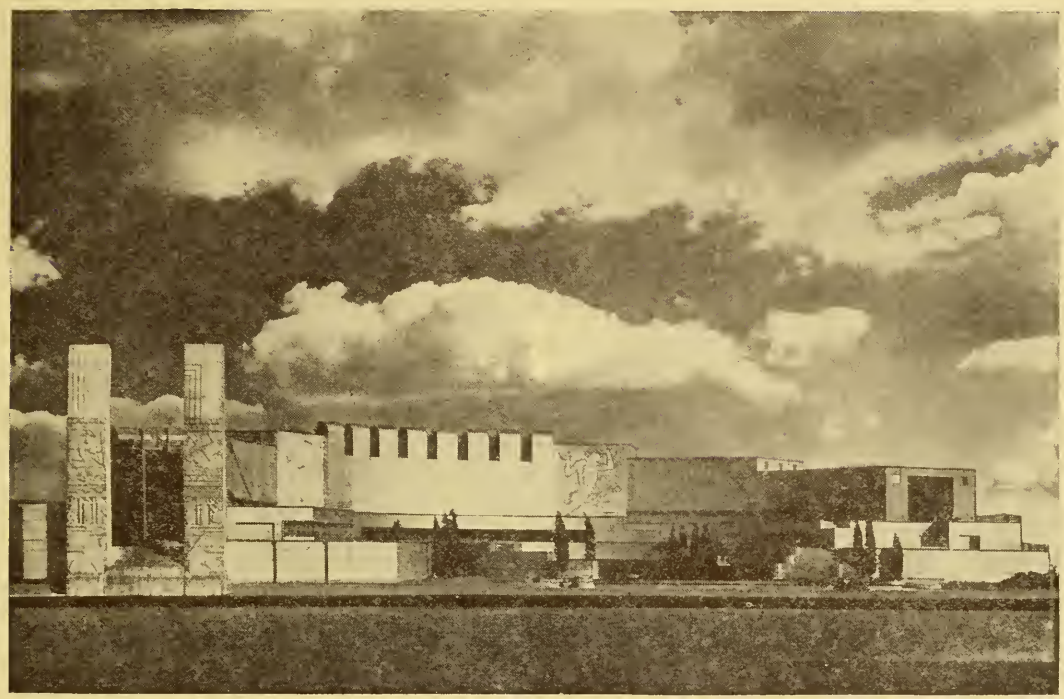
His thoughts directing men working for him were instrumental in the development of many of today's household items.

"Make this, Kreusi!"

With these words Edison handed his laboratory assistant a few scraps of paper, scrawled upon roughly in pencil. Kreusi "made it"—roughly, in keeping with the sketch. When he returned with the contraption, the inventor affixed a mysterious wax instrument to it and turned a switch. Out came the squeaking words, "Mary had a little lamb. Its fleece was white as snow . . ." The human voice had been reproduced for the first time.—Kreusi had made a phonograph.

The original phonograph and the pencil drawing from which it was made are one of the interesting exhibits now being exhibited in the Edison Memorial Building on Northerly Island of the World's Fair—A Century of Progress.

The exhibit—gripping, because it tells the ever-romantic story of how a poor newsboy can rise to world-wide fame in America if he has courage and ideas—traces the life of Thomas Edison from the time of his birth until his death not long ago.



The Electrical Group

ELECTRICITY'S wizardry is being unfolded at A Century of Progress.

Hardly nothing more than a laboratory curiosity a century ago, this force, which within the past few decades has become the most valuable form of energy, is being vividly displayed for the benefit of Exposition visitors within the walls of the Electrical group—the Radio, Communication and Electrical buildings.

Of the trio of structures telling electricity's story, the Electrical building is one of the most impressive structures within the confines of the Fair grounds. The great semi-circular building encloses a beautifully landscaped court, in the center of which sprays of water in myriad forms and colors are tossed upwards by a giant fountain.

Two bas-relief panels, one on either side of a series of pylons on the east wall, vividly illustrate man's struggle to wrest energy from Nature. Their inscriptions are: "Energy is the substance of all things—the cycles of the atoms, the play of the elements are in forms cast as by a mighty hand to become the world's foundations," and "Light is the beginning of all things. From the utmost ether it issues, shaping the stars, answering in its patterns to the majesty of creative thought."

On the first floor of the interior of this great circular hall are exhibits by leading manufacturers of electrical equipment and appliances that give the visitor an insight into the generation, distribution and utilization of electrical energy. Generating and distributing companies, as well as electrical equipment makers, demonstrate the use of devices that do away with drudgery on the farm, in the home, in the office and in the factory. Other forms of apparatus that beautify

Electricity's Steps Are Architectural Gem

our surroundings, make the manufacture of other goods easier, and assist in medical advancement are also shown.

A landing for those who travel from the mainland to this part of Northerly Island by water is provided at the northern end of the circular hall at the base of two huge pylons that are more than 100 feet high.

To the north of this landing is the Communication section of this massive group that stretches for nearly a quarter of a mile between the Enchanted Island and the Hall of Social Science. The story of communication is being depicted here by three of the largest telephone and telegraph companies.

Above the main entrance is the striking modernistic bas-relief, "The Conquest of Time and Space," which was designed by Gaston Lachaise of New York. The central figure of this relief is that of the Genius of Electrical Communication standing on a dynamo with its outstretched arms encompassing the world of telephone, telegraph and radio.

On one side is a symbolic figure of Electrical Science, while the other depicts the "Dark Ages," veiled, rising from a stratum of prehistoric life forms, the pyramid of Egypt and the temple of classic Greece. A towering sky-scraper of today overshadows it.

To the north of this structure is the Radio building, where the exhibits of the Radio Corporation of America portray how radio branched off from two-way wire communication to become the marvelous news and entertainment feature that it is today.

"The Conquest of Time and Space"

Theoretically these three buildings compose the electrical exhibit—actually, they only start it, for one of the most picturesque aspects of the use of electricity will be that mentioned on the second of those two mammoth bas-reliefs in the circular court—"Light."

The foremost illumination experts of the United States have collaborated to make the Exposition a great illumination spectacle, and the resources of electrical companies, their most recent discoveries and equipment have been made available.

Since the best display of exhibits could be made with one sort of light at a constant intensity, or an intensity that could be controlled as desired, it was decided to eliminate all natural sources of light. Thus, all exhibit buildings are windowless and artificially illuminated. Generally ceiling or cove lights are used with corridor lighting 75 per cent of exhibit-booth intensity.

Incandescent lights and neon tubes, the former by the million, the latter by the mile, are used singularly and combined to make the most gala and extraordinary shower of light ever displayed. Concealed lights, bringing out mysteriously shaped silhouettes in the background, give plenty of illumination on the paths. Festive decorations, brilliant in color during the daytime, become banners of light at night.

The two towers of the Sky Ride appear as phantoms in the clouds, while darting from one tower to the other at night are the meteor-like observation cars with their many passengers.

Sweeping endlessly overhead and stretching far out into the deep blue of Lake Michigan move the ever active searchlights, piercing the heavens and proclaiming to the world at large that here, indeed, one finds the apotheosis of light and electricity.

"The Magic City of the West"

Hall of Social Science

MAN'S mode of living from the time he had to contend with the dinosaur, the brontosaurus and the tyranosaurus through the ages and until today, when he has anthropologists, psycologists and other "ologists" contend with him, is signified in the various contributions that make up the exhibit of Social Science at Chicago's great Centennial.

Both indoor and outdoor displays are used to tell the comprehensive story of this branch of learning, which includes those sciences mentioned above and economics and political science.

The outdoor exhibit consists of a broad expanse lying between the Thirty-first Street entrance and the army encampment to the north. Here groups of Indians are shown in their natural environments. One sees a village with its plank houses and carved totem poles, the primitive woodland-man with his limited means of agriculture, the tipi-dwelling Indian of the plains, the pueblo-dwellers in their terraced villages, the semi-nomadic Navajos, and the more advanced groups of Mexican Indians.

The Hall of Social Science, the home of the interior exhibits, is situated on Northerly Island between the Electrical and States groups. It is connected with the Hall of Science across the lagoon by a bridge that enables one to pass directly from the natural to social science exhibits.

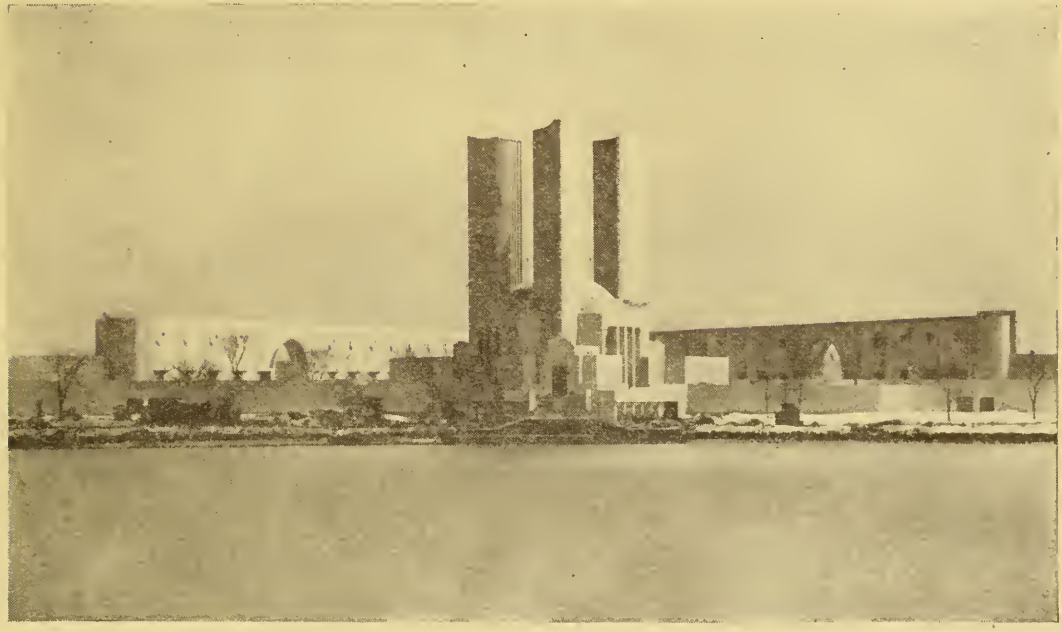
On entering the hall on the ground floor a central exhibit of almost life-sized Colonialists are seen spinning, weaving and making garments, drying fruits and meats, while the head of the family may be seen through the open door breaking the soil with his plow. The children are grouped about their elders playing games. The curtain descends.

Next, a small village with a tiny house containing the family of the first scene, a church, a school and a court-house appear. A horseman and a stage-coach are struggling over the boggy road that leads from the village. The curtain goes down again, and the stage revolves.

Curtain! It's the family of 1933 with its radio, refrigerator, canned goods and modernistic lighting offering a dramatic comparison to the home of a century ago.

Throughout the other parts of the building, exhibits portray the rise of man from prehistoric times to today. Rocks are studied, illuminated maps show the source of man's food supply, the development of higher education is presented and other factors pertinent to social furtherance are shown.

The factors that go toward making price, cost and profit are graphically explained; the redistribution of capital by philanthropy and taxation is depicted; and the functions of the gold standard, monetary systems, exchange, tariffs and trade agreements are exhibited in practical demonstrations.



Hall of States and Federal Building

UNITY, that state of activity in which lies the strength of these United States, is exemplified in the plan of the Hall of States and Federal group at A Century of Progress. In all world's fairs of the past the custom was to have the exhibit buildings of the various states scattered at random throughout the grounds; 1933's Exposition has them all united in a V-shaped building with the Federal government's building completing the triangle.

The Congress of the United States appropriated $1,000,000 for the Federal Building and its exhibits. The structure is 620 feet long and 300 feet wide. A 75-foot dome is encompassed around about by three fluted towers, each 150 feet in height, that represent the three branches of the government—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. The west section of the building leads to a plaza on the lagoon where on state occasions honorary guests are welcomed.

Among the many departments of the government having exhibits, those of the Agricultural, Navy, War, Treasury, Labor, Commerce and State departments are the most pretentious. Living quarters are provided in the building for the United States Commissioner, Harry S. New, Assistant Commissioner W. B. Causey, and the staff.

The two arms of the Hall of States are 500 feet in length and 140 in width at the widest part. Most of the states in the Union have some sort of a display under this mammoth single roof that has permitted participating states to spend a maximum amount on the content of its display rather than on its building, as was formerly the case.

Michigan's trout swim at the foot of a real waterfall; oranges grow on Florida's lagoon shore display; gold nuggets capture the eye in South Dakota's section; Wyoming's scenic beauty is portrayed; California's famed redwood trees form the background to the state's picture of sylvan beauty; Tennessee, Indiana, Iowa, and other central and west states depict the glories to be found in this part of the country; Massachusetts, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and certain eastern states tell a similar story, while Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Oregon and others serve in a like capacity for the west.

"The Magic City of the West"

The Agricultural Building

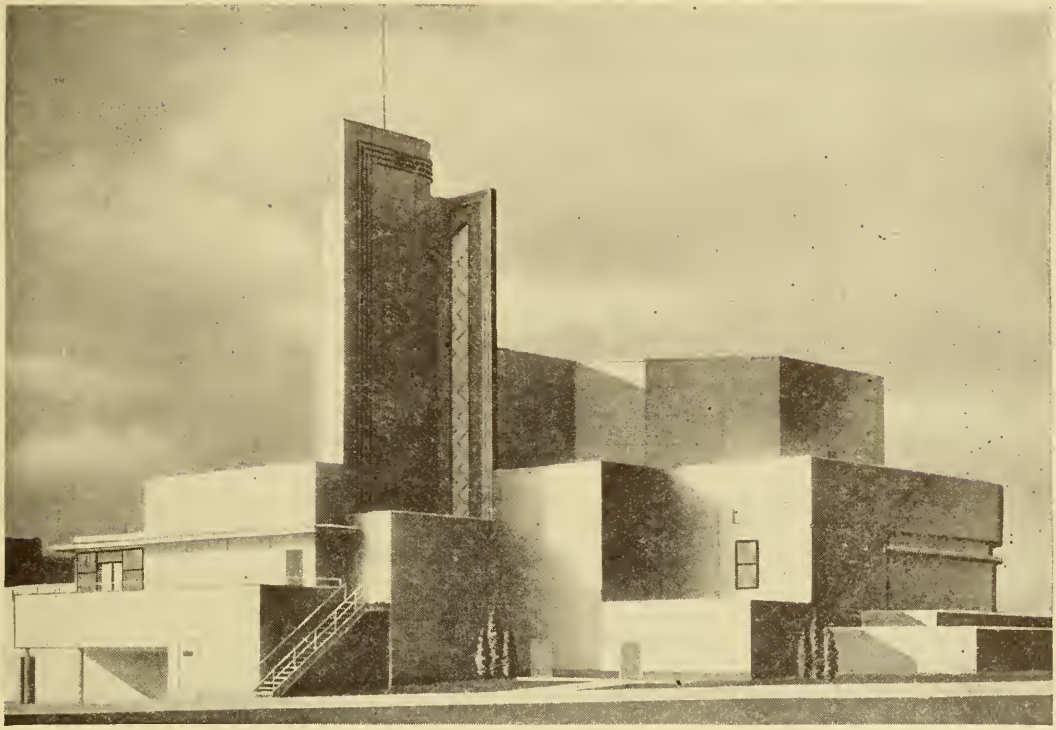
DIFFERENT in character from the traditional agricultural exhibition in that it appeals to the residents of the city as well as to country folk, the nation's basic industry as set up for display in the immense Agricultural Building, just south of the Adler Planetarium, presents a story of farming and its allied industries that is new in the realm of fairs.

The building is a steel-frame structure 600 feet long, 100 feet wide and 40 feet high, modern in design, and artificially lighted and ventilated. Fitted up as outdoor lounges, the roof terraces that extend the full length of the west side of the building provide the perfect reviewing locale of activities on the lagoon and the mainland.

Extending the entire length of the building on the interior is an unusual shaped corridor, the full height of the structure, from which the many exhibits branch out on both sides. These displays relate almost exclusively to the preparation and distribution of foods, the methods of which have been entirely revolutionized during the past century.

Producers of live stock, stockyard companies, packers, sausage makers, retailers of meat and affiliated groups have banded together to present a realistic and interesting picture of the progress made in the production of live stock and meat. From the great ranches of the west through to the scientific manufacturing plants of Chicago, the visitor is shown the history of meat. No trade marks or brand names are shown throughout this exhibit representing the entire industry.

In a log cabin at one end of the exhibit, characters representing "Aunt Jemima" make southern pancakes and sell them glowing with hot syrup to hungry sight-seers.



Dairy Industry Exhibit

MANKIND'S foster mother, the cow, is being glorified in the exhibit presented by America's three billion dollar dairy industry in the Dairy Building located just west of the north end of the Agricultural Building on Northerly Island. The milk-white oval-shaped building is 167 feet long, 114 feet wide, and 69 feet high.

Entering the main auditorium, one comes upon three runways which look down upon a stage in the center of which is a fountain of milk, symbolizing the place of milk in the development of civilization. The growth of the industry is spectacularly unfolded on a giant mural painting 90 feet long and two stories in height.

Numerous exhibit halls containing displays that vividly portray the stories of the contribution of science and industry to the production, handling, manufacture, and distribution of pasteurized milk, certified milk, condensed milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and the making of beverages and by-products are found along the corridors leading from the main hall.

The organization committee and directorate of the Collective Dairy Industry Exhibit made the object of their display coincide with that of A Century of Progress by stressing the contribution of science to the industry, and the uniformity and improved quality of its food products.

In addition to the auditorium and exhibit halls, the building contains a spacious dairy cafe and a club room.

"The Magic City of the West"

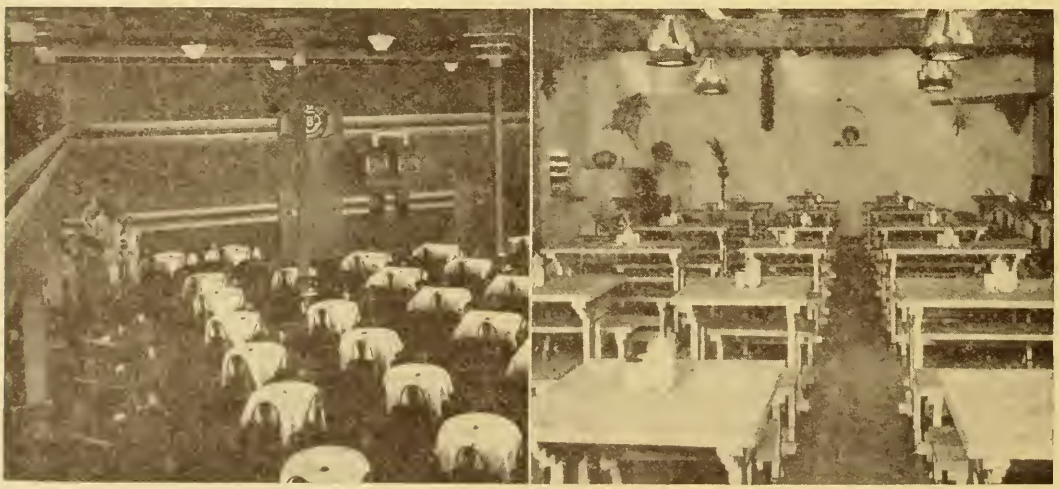
Old World Restaurants Serve You

EAT?—We must. Where?—That's optional.

One may dine and dance with almost any atmosphere one desires—sip tea in an Oriental cafe served by Japanese girls, drink coffee and eat the sweets of Morocco and Egypt, sip the new "three point two" in ancient beer-gardens or devour hot dogs a la roadside American.

For those who choose the companionship of "Al K. Hall," a stein of beer or glass of wine at Old Heidelberg Inn not only satisfies the thirst but also affords a veritable corner of old Germany as atmosphere. The Pabst Blue Ribbon Casino features good music with their refreshments.

There is also the Victor Vienna Cafe, also Old World, where one finds comfort, music and the absence of rushing American madness; the Muller-Pabst Cafe and Edward's Dobe House, while the Streets of Paris and the Belgian Village have their characteristic eat-shops. Fred Harvey's Toy Town Tavern suffices the kiddies' hunger on the Enchanted Island.



"Chicago — The Beautiful"

Walgreen's World's Fair Drug Stores

WALGREEN'S are operating the only two drug stores in the Exposition Grounds. One is located in the north wing of the Hall of Science Building and the other occupies a beautiful building all its own just inside the 23rd Street entrance. These stores are as near all glass as ultra-modern construction principles make possible. Each have over 110 running feet Hall of Science store is 95 feet long.

The 23rd Street store has approximately 120 feet of fountain space with an aquarium back bar.

The Hall of Science store has a very beautiful and decorative fountain which is called the "Cascade Soda Fountain". A feature of this fountain is a running water effect, which is ultra-modern in every respect. The fountain in the Hall of Scence store is 95 feet long.

An annex to the 23rd Street store, devoted to a soda fountain with space sufficient to accommodate 100 people, was constructed during June.

Each store has a beautiful toilet goods department, which consists of island sections entirely new in conception and execution. These departments are manned exclusively by specially trained toilet goods girls.

Apart and beyond the uniqueness and beauty of these two fountain installations, regular Walgreen prices are in effect at all times.

"The Magic City of the West"

"America" in the Pantheon

The Pantheon

HERALDED as teaching peace, while describing the costs of war, "The Pantheon", massive panorama of the world war, is one of the outstanding attractions at A Century of Progress. The painting is 402 feet long and 45 feet high. It occupies a building of its own on the Midway near the Twenty-Third street entrance.

Brought to the World's Fair from Paris at a cost of more than $500,000 by American patrons of art, the huge spectacle is presented under the sponsorship of Pershing Hall, the European home of all American military organizations and many fraternal orders.

The painting faithfully depicts the battlefields of France and Belgium during the great struggle and the foreground is filled with a dazzling assemblage of 6,000 world-famed individuals, painted mainly from life, embracing the leadership of the allies, nation by nation, and immortalizing the heroes, men and women, who rendered conspicuous service during the period.

The canvas is the work of 128 artists, twenty-eight of them leading painters of national and international reputation, headed by the late Pierre Carrier-Belleuse and the late Auguste Francois Gorguet. It was begun in October, 1914, and completed with the signing of the armistice in November, 1918.

Foremost warriors and statesmen of all the nations whose flags were massed on the side of the allies are grouped about the base of The Pantheon. In the center, grouped upon a mighty flight of steps, are thousands of perfectly defined and life-like figures. Above and beyond them stretch the battlefields and the whole imposing panoply of war.

President Wilson, King George and the Prince of Wales of England, King Albert of Belgium, King Emmanuel, Joffre, Foch, Clemenceau, the Tiger of France; Haig, Kitchener, Pershing and many others are recognizable.

It is notable that in the American segment of the mammoth canvas there are five figures who have occupied the presidential chair—Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The latter was assistant secretary of the navy during the world war, and his face looms up in life-size production. Two martyrs shown in the great spectacle are Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Foreign Participation in a Century of Progress Makes Chicago's Exposition a World's Fair

WITH fourteen foreign nations officially participating, merchants of numerous others displaying their wares, and American-made foreign settlement dotting the grounds of A Century of Progress, there is no doubt in the mind of any who attend Chicago's celebration but that the exposition is in every sense a World's Fair.

The countries officially represented are Italy, Ireland, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Canada, Norway, Luxembourg, China, Japan, Morocco, Spain, Dominican Republic, Egypt and Brazil. Among the foreign countries represented by merchants or scientific displays are Belgium, Ukrania, Netherlands, Denmark, Cuba, Jugo-Slavia, Finland, England, France, Germany, Mexico, Palestine and Hungary.

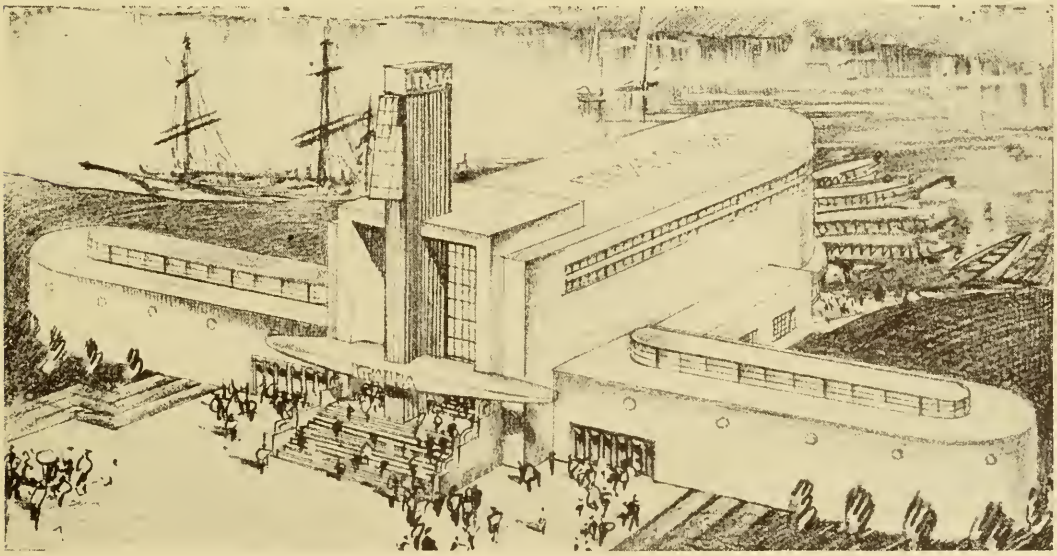
Italy

By Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio, *Italian Consul General*

ON September 5, 1932, the Italian Consul General, was received by Premier Benito Mussolini in Rome at 8:30 P. M. and in about five minutes Italy had officially decided to come to A Century of Progress. The program was laid down in the next few minutes. It was fourfold, and called for:

First, the erection of the Italian Pavilion, which is located to the northeast of the Hall of Science. It was designed by three Roman architects, Libera, Valenti and Direnzi, and the construction was entrusted to Alexander V. Capraro, Chicago architect. The Italian Government appointed as Royal Italian Commissioner for the World's Fair, His Excellency Prince Ludovico Spada Potenziani, senator of the Kingdom and former Governor of Rome. Together with Prince Potenziani, the Italian Government has sent Commissioner Luigi Ranieri as consulting architect and engineer, and Dr. Liebman as commissioner for tourism and navigation.

Second, it was also necessary for Italy to let the great people of Chicago know the truth about her scientific contribution to the progress of the world. Most of the people believe that



"The Magic City of the West"

Consul Gen'l Castruccio

the Italians are great artists and they represent them as singers on the stage, or musicians on the seashore in the moonlight. Few people know that the most important inventions in the scientific line have been originated in Italy. Galileo invented the telescope and discovered the moons of Jupiter, and Marconi is responsible for the radio, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. Between these two geniuses there is a long chain of inventors including Volta, Meucci, Barsanti, Pacinotti and Galileo Farraris. Professor Enrico Bompiani, a teacher in the University of Rome, is commissioner of the scientific exhibit which is located in the Hall of Science. All the material in this display will be turned over to the Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry at the conclusion of the Fair as a permanent gift of Italy's contribution to science.

Third, the flight of the air fleet consisting of twenty-four planes manned by one hundred men under the direct command of His Excellency, General Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, from Rome to Chicago.

And fourth, the organization of an Italian Day at the World's Fair. The chosen day is August 3, the anniversary of the day on which Columbus set sail from Spain in 1492 to discover this continent. This day includes the dedication of the new Columbus Drive which was formerly known as the inner drive and also the dedeciation of the Columbus Memorial.

Therefore, in the World's Fair of Chicago there is the participation of Italy and also that of the Italians living in Chicago and vicinity.

The Irish Free State

By Daniel J. McGrath, *Irish Free State Consul in Chicago*

THE contribution of the Irish Free State to A Century of Progress marks a new departure in that this is the first occasion on which an Irish Government has participated in a foreign exhibition. In doing so, it has the enthusiastic support of the country's artists, craftworkers, manufacturers and businessmen. As a result, the showing made at its space in The Travel and Transport Building tells in brief the story of the country's beauty and of its progress in art, culture and industry.

As part of the exhibit, and on a preview by an outstanding Chicago critic rated as of the first importance, is the only collection of paintings within the World's Fair grounds, including canvasses by such distinguished artists as Paul Henry, Jack B. Yeats, Power O'Malley, Sean Keating and Gerald F. Kelly, whose portrait in this year's Royal Academy has been selected as "the picture of the year". Linked with the eighty works in oils and water colors is a representative assortment of beautiful exhibits from the Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland and the Guild of Irish Art Workers. Among these may be found stained glass from the Harry Clarke and Watson Studios, exquisite hand-colored prints from the Cuala Studio, Lino and wood cuts, hand-woven floor rugs, delightfully rich in coloring and unique in design from the Dun Emer Guild and Morton Sundour of Donegal, hand-tooled leather, hand-wrought jewelry and enamel work, hand-spun, woven and embroidered fabrics in wool, poplin and linen, all evidencing the fact that the tradition of splendid craftsmanship, fineness of execution, beauty of design and sense of color which made Ireland famous in Early Mediaeval times still lives and flourishes in the Ireland of today.

Our manufacturers are adequately represented in a wide range of linens, poplins (a product of the finest silk and wool peculiarly Irish and inimitable), laces, tweeds, steamer and auto

robes, ladies' dress materials, delicate Belleek china, church plate and vestments, jewelry, furniture (upholstered in poplin and in tweeds), biscuits, tobacco and cigarettes.

In the Antiquities section may be found electrotype reproductions of Ancient Irish art work, including, in colors, copies of pages from the most beautifully illuminated book in the world—"The Book of Kells" and a sanctuary lamp many centuries old, discovered last year by the Archaeological group from Harvard University.

As a tourist center of Europe, unapproachable in scenic and artistic attractions and the first country to be reached from the United States, the entire exhibit is ample evidence.

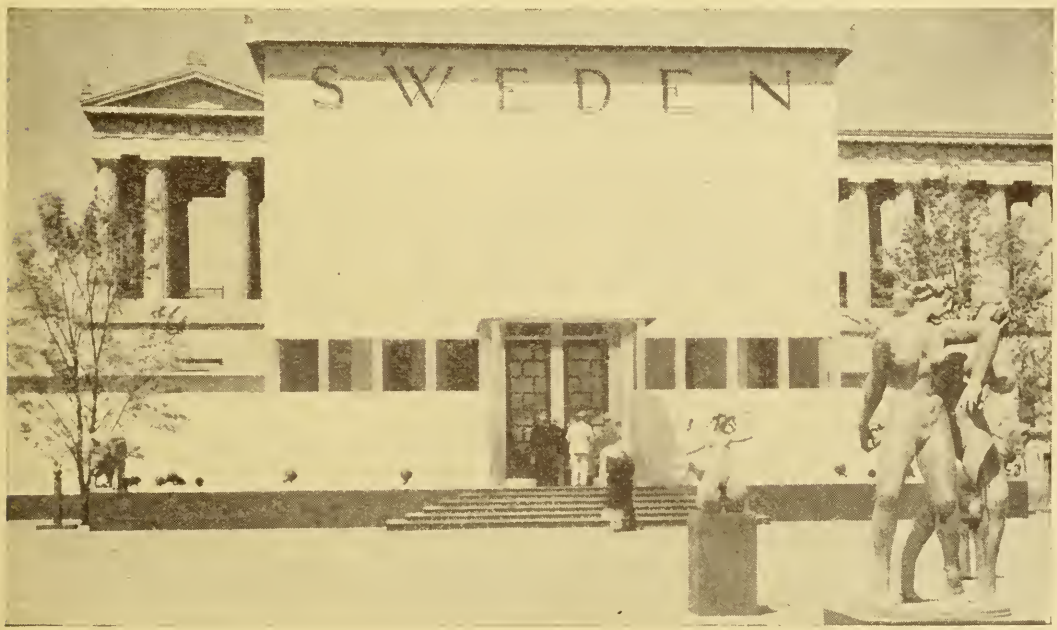
Sweden

THE Swedish building on the main thoroughfare of the World's Fair is one of the foreign exhibits that is receiving a large patronage of A Century of Progress visitors daily. Magnificent examples of the art and handicraft of the Scandinavian country are on exhibit in the two halls of the building which is just a few feet south of the Illinois Host House.

Included in the two halls are exhibits of Swedish industrial arts, glass, china, rugs, tapestry, furniture, pewter ware and silver. A large section of the rear hall is devoted to rug weaving, while pictures, maps and ship models such as the T. M. S. Kungsholm of the Swedish-American Line and the Calmare Nyckle on which the first Swedes came to America in 1638, receive prominent display in the front hall. There is also an oil painting of the Crown Prince and a bronze medallion of King Gustav V.

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of the King, officially conveyed his majesty's greetings to A Century of Progress on Swedish Day, Monday, June 19, while Prince Charles, 22 year old son of the elder Prince Charles, visited the Fair on June 1.

Oscar C. Lundquist, Swedish Consul of Chicago, is in charge of the exhibit.



"The Magic City of the West"

Czechoslovakia

By Bohuslav Soumar, *Manager Czechoslovakian Pavilion*

DID you ever see the beauties of the Czechoslovakian Republic—whose Government, in spite of the financial difficulties, common to all European countries, decided to participate at the World's Fair—then don't forget to visit the official Czechoslovak Pavilion where you have the pleasure to see the Republic in miniatures. All natural beauties are reproduced in the Touristic section, by the brush of some famous Czechoslovak artists.

In the industrial department you have to admire the economical development of the country during the period of her independence.

Not even one American is without possession of Czechoslovak goods. If it is a piece of peasant product of chinaware, glassware, crystal beads, Bohemian garnets, jewelries, toys, each one has its artistic value, given by the soul and hands of Bohemian workers, living in small villages of Czechoslovak mountains. All these treasures are represented in the Pavilion.

The introduction of beer production in the U. S. gave the opportunity to the Czechoslovak producers of barley, hops, faucets, etc., to exhibit these world-known products.

To give a chance to all visitors to taste the genuine Pilsner beer, and other special Bohemian drinks and also the delicious Prague ham, the Czechoslovak administration built a restaurant, where the smiling waitresses and national musicians in peasant costumes are making the stay in the Czechoslovak Pavilion very agreeable.

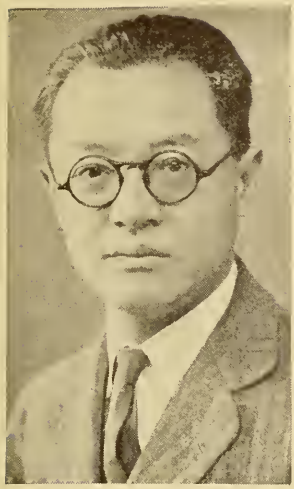
The Dominican Republic

THE Dominican Republic exhibit is a replica, one-thirtieth actual size, of the Columbus memorial light, soon to be erected off the harbor of Santo Domingo by the nations of the Pan-American union. The model is on Northerly Island, west of the Hall of Social Science.

The monument itself will occupy a 2,500-acre barren plain across a river from Santo Domingo, the first settlement of the white race in the new world. Grown in grass upon the plain will be an immense "tau" cross, a mile long.

In the center of the cross will be a concrete monument, 1,500 feet long, with a 120-foot tower at the western end where the remains of the great explorer will lie in state.

On the highest point of the tower a marine light will signal to Caribbean navigators within a range of many miles. From slits in the walls four shafts of blood-red light will pierce the night.



Z. L. Chang

China

By Z. L. Chang
Representative Chinese Exhibitors Assn.

TWO years ago the Government of the Republic of China accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to participate in the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. A special commission was created to make preparations for China's participation with the Minister of Industry as Chairman. The writer had the honor to be director of the department of exposition affairs under the commission.

By the end of last year plans for the Chinese Building in Chicago were completed and exhibits were collected from all parts of China. Even the remote district of Kokonor, which is located on the very border of Asia Minor, contributed its part in this collection of China's exhibits. Our building in the Fair grounds is located on the Ericson Drive, opposite the great Hall of Science. The building is modeled after a typical Chinese residence with enclosures on four sides and one main gate for entrance. In the center of the enclosure is a garden which corresponds to a court yard in any Chinese house. The usual central hall in this group of buildings, the Hall of Honor, is known as the Jade Pavilion. On the right side are rooms for our governmental exhibits, while on the left is a typical Chinese theatre. The front part is occupied by Chinese shops.

Jade Pagoda

In the Jade Pavilion are green jades of all kinds and sizes, ranging from small jewel-stones to the three masterpieces, in the form of a jade pagoda, a pair of huge jade lamps, and an arch, which in China are known as the "three wonders of the age". This jade pagoda is a miniature reproduction of a famous pagoda in China, consisting of seven stories, with a total height of four feet and five inches. It may surprise you to know that it took approximately 1,500,000 hours of the finest craftsmanship in the whole universe to create this collection.

In addition to the above exhibits, we are, of course, showing other products like tea, embroideries, ivory carving and many other exhibits you will like to see. For those who are fond of amusements, you will find a small Chinese theatre in our building where a wonderful acrobatic show will entertain you.

To the south of our main hall is the Chinese Tea Garden with its cheerful Chinese waitresses and wholesome Chinese dishes.

Egypt

THE Egyptian Pavilion at A Century of Progress was formally dedicated June 6 at an afternoon tea given in the Pavilion just north of Hollywood on Northerly Island by Nicolas G. Khalil Bey, charge d'affaires of Egypt.

The exhibit, which shows replicas of statues, thrones and other relics exhumed from the tombs of the Pharaohs—along with samples of the handicraft of present-day Egyptian artisans, is housed in a building which combines the motifs of Egypt and those of the Exposition.

Canada

CANADA'S tourist attractions, her flora and fauna, and the many ramifications of her railway and steamship industries are being displayed at A Century of Progress in the main hall of the Travel and Transport Building, near the 35th Street entrance. The site faces the main entrance of the hall, and the entire exhibit occupies 5,600 square feet of floor space.

A huge colored map of Canada, prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce, which is superintending the display, covers the wall on two sides of the display space. It is lighted by fourteen huge floodlights, each of 1,000 watts. The map is 130 feet long and 30 feet high, and forms a fitting background for the Canadian display. It is mounted nine feet above the floor level and below it are show cases.

The floor show of the Canadian exhibit contains a number of dioramas in color depicting choice vacation spots in the Dominion and places in foreign lands served by the two travel systems represented. There are also models of the Canadian Pacific's crack Atlantic and world cruise liner, Empress of Britain; the Canadian National Railway's crack Montreal to Chicago flyer, the International Limited; and smaller ship and engine models.

Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies and the City of Quebec are shown in two large dioramas, which under the treatment of special lighting and color, are outstanding examples of the scene-painter's craft.

Two dioramas of Jasper and Banff National Parks are supported by sixteen smaller scenes of Canadian vacation sports, summer camps, sporting activities, as well as places and ports reached by Canadian liners.

Special exhibits arranged by the Department of Trade and Commerce and other branches of the Canadian government feature Canada's natural resources, its industrial opportunities and its position in the world of commerce. Four scarlet-jacketed officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police add a characteristic touch of color and romance to the exhibit, and at the same time serve as an effective information bureau, since these "Mounties" are thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Canada.

Commissioner F. P. Cosgrove of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Canadian Government is in charge of the exhibit.

Norway

IN 1893 Magnus Andersen, a young Norwegian sea captain, thrilled thousands of visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition by sailing a full-manned Viking ship from Norway into the harbor of the Fair in Chicago. On June 20, 1933, forty years later, Captain Andersen, now a veteran of 75 years, was again at the helm of a Norwegian ship, as it anchored at a new World's Fair—A Century of Progress. The boat is Norway's official exhibit at A Century of Progress.

Captain Andersen's ship, the Sorlandet, was greeted on Norway Day by H. Bracks, Norwegian minister to the United States, and 100,000 Norwegian-Americans from all sections of the country. The Sorlandet was met off the shore of the Exposition by the yacht of Eugene MacDonald, Chicago radio manufacturer, with the Norwegian rowing team of Chicago accompanying. After the landing, an elaborate reception program, including a mixed chorus of 400 voices, took place in the States Building on Northerly Island.

The Sorlandet, a 270-foot, full-rigged sailing vessel, manned by a crew of ninety cadets, 16 to 18 years old, left Oslo April 29, under no power but sail.

Moving pictures of the entire voyage are being shown to World's Fair visitors during the ship's five-week stay at the dock on Northerly Island. Pictorial exhibits of Norway's progress and famed scenery are also on board.

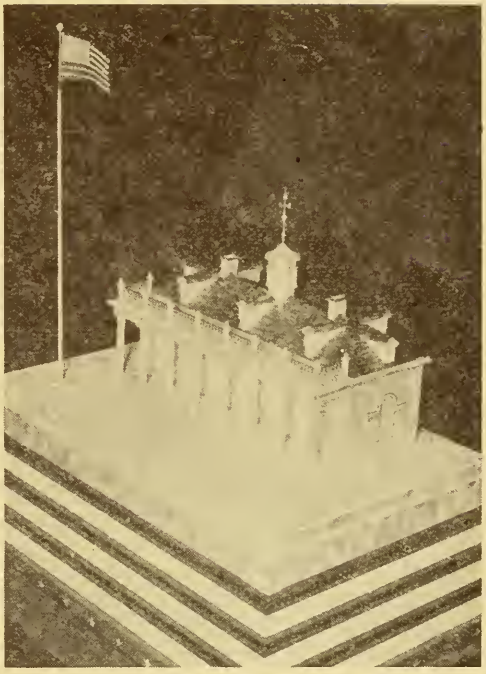
The ship carried a cargo of 500 bags of coffee, 200 barrels of meat, 500 bags of sugar, two tons of butter and other supplies for its youthful crew of apprentice merchant marine sailors.

Japan

By Tsunei Kusunose, *Japanese Commissioner*

WHEN an invitation came from the President of the United States to participate in A Century of Progress International Exposition, Chicago, 1933, Japan gladly and wholeheartedly responded to the invitation with a view to promoting the long existing cordial friendship and to increasing further economic inter-dependence between America and Japan, whose shores are connected, not separated, by the peaceful waters of the Pacific Ocean.

The exhibits from the land of cherry blossoms are rich in variety, composed of industrial arts, scientific and educational displays, facilities and equipments showing development of culture, travel, transportation, communication and miscellaneous articles which are mainly exported to the United States and the rest of the world. The most striking feature will be demonstrations of making silk from the silk worm to the finish by two dainty Japanese girls, and the tea ceremonies, an old cult in Japan. The fine art goods are a collection of rare quality and occupy the most attractive and convenient section in the pavilion. Among the exhibits is a model of Washington's Mount Vernon home, built of shells and pearls costing the exhibitors more than $500,000.



The $500,000 Pearl "Mount Vernon"

It is a task not easy to reproduce and represent one country's culture and civilization in a condensed form, but a glimpse of present day Japan, as well as that of old, can be obtained by visiting the Japanese Pavilion in A Century of Progress International Exposition, Chicago, 1933.

Morocco

By Jack Benabou, *Director General of Exhibit and Delegate of French Government*

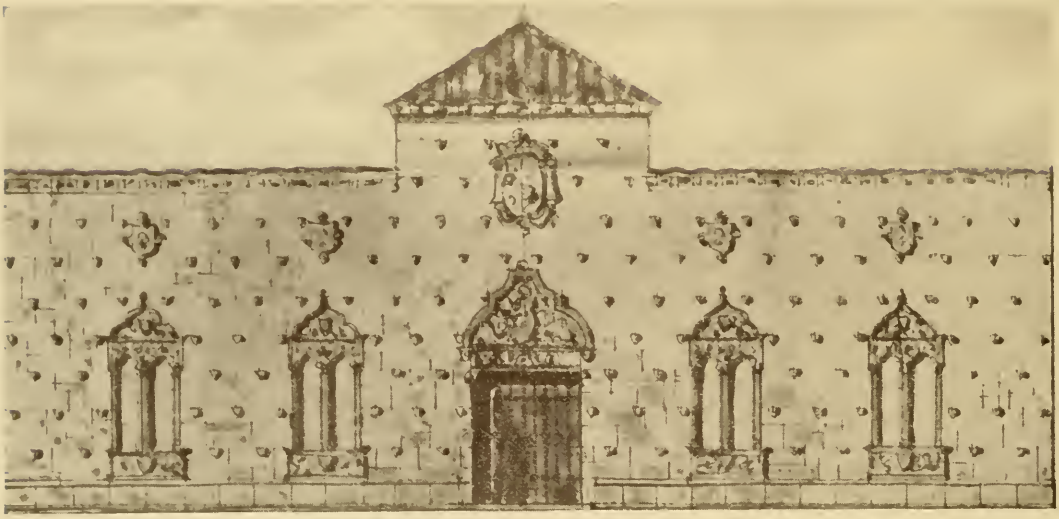
WHEN the American steps inside the gates of the Moroccan Pavilion just a few steps south of the 23rd Street entrance, some of the first things that come to his attention are the soul-stirring music coming from the Moroccan restaurant and the industriousness of the natives in the souks on the steep hillsides of the pavilion.

The enterprise was financed entirely by the Moroccan Government with not one penny of American backing. It is the first time that Morocco has ever been represented in America, and the first time since 1900 in Paris that such an exhibit has been brought together any place.

For years and years America has never recognized the ways and means of manufacturing of this country. Morocco has bought from America, and it is Morocco's hope to show their country at Chicago in its entirety so that better relations may be established between the two countries in the future.

The main hall of exhibits contains only merchandise made in Morocco. Fifteen leading manufacturers are exhibiting there. They have brought not only merchandise but also workers who demonstrate in public the making of leather goods, rugs, woodwork and brass.

The Moroccan restaurant affords a place where Moroccan food may be eaten. Here, is music.



Spain

By Nicholas Arias, *Spanish Commissioner*

ALTHOUGH not able to accept the invitation of A Century of Progress to participate in the 1933 World's Fair when it was first offered, the Spanish Government authorized the organization of an exhibit shortly before the opening of the Exposition. The Spanish Pavilion, "Pabellon Espanol" on the Midway near 25th Street.

Nicholas Arias

The National Factory of Tapestry at Madrid, known also as the World Factory, was desirous of contacting their numerous customers in the United States, and for that reason alone it was decided to organize a group in Spain to further the participation of the new Spanish Government in Chicago's centennial.

The Government then assisted in the assembling of a collection of very valuable antiques, modern works of art, tapestries, famed paintings, sculptures of the first class and other things distinctly Spanish. They were carefully brought to this country and now appear on exhibition in the two museums of the Pavilion.

To avert any thought of the exhibit being conducted on a speculative basis, arrangements have been made to carry on without an admission charge to the museums.

To the rear of the Pavilion and along the lake lies the Spanish Cafe, "Mira-Mar", where continuous entertainment is afforded by a Spanish orchestra and strolling musicians. A typical Spanish floor show at frequent intervals lends to the Spanish atmosphere.

Brazil and Luxemburg

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg which lies surrounded by France, Germany and Belgium in northwest Europe is represented by an elaborate tourist display in the Hall of Nations on the second floor of the Travel and Transport building.

Brazil, largest South American country, is also represented in this section with an exhibit depicting her leading industries. Plans for Brazil's participation in the 1933 World's Fair were not completed until almost four weeks after the Exposition started.

Belgium

By GEORGE M. POTIE, *Organizer*

MR. A. DE RYDT, architect, and the writer, creators of Belgique Pittoresque, came especially from Belgium to show the American people a Belgian city and the life and atmosphere of the middle ages and the renaissance when Rubens and Van Dyck flourished.

After months in which we went all over Belgium picking out some of the most interesting monuments and buildings and taking the molds right on the very buildings, the pieces were assembled in Antwerp and shipped over to Chicago. The American public sees full-sized replicas of monuments and houses from Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Liege, Namur, Mons, Hasselt, Diest, Louvain, Lierre, Malines and many other places.

Among the highlights of the Belgian exhibit are reproductions of the tomb of the world-famous painter, Rubens, the mausoleum of the beloved war time Cardinal Mercier and the monument of the oldest citizen of Brussels.

And there is the ancient Gateway of Bruges, the Gothic Church of St. Nicolas of Antwerp, the barn of "La Haie Sainte" of Waterloo where Napoleon spent the night before his last battle, the tower of the Achtersikkel of Ghent in which you will find a carillon of 36 bells specially made in Belgium for La Belgique Pittoresque, the renowned city hall of Damme lez Bruges, in pure Gothic style; the big cannon of Ghent which dates from the 14th Century, high gabled houses of the period when Belgium was under Spanish rule, and houses from all corners of the Flanders.

Seventy-five Belgians give the real atmosphere and many more are expected from the home of the old Flemish masters, from the land of fine laces and gorgeous tapestries.

Everyone visiting the Belgian Village will really think themselves in the old country as everybody connected with the exhibit is dressed in the colorful costumes of the 16th Century.

Hungary

THOUSANDS of Americans who have boarded taxis in Budapest, Hungary, and said to the driver, "Haris—Bazar 4" will live over again the days of their foreign travel when they enter the Hungarian building at A Century of Progress and are greeted by either M. Krausz, of Krausz Brothers, or his wife or daughter.

One of the prize exhibits of this quaint structure which is located just south of "Old Heidelberg" is a book containing written statements made by well-known Americans when they visited this shop in Budapest. David Belasco, play producer, was one of the signers. Numerous Chicago names are also found on its many pages. One Chicagoan, now deceased, stated that he was looking forward from the time of his trip (1930) to 1933 when he could welcome Krausz to Chicago and its World's Fair.

Krausz Brothers, who took over the direction of Hungarian participation in the Fair when the Government was forced to back out, are specialists in Hungarian jewelry. They also display high grade, typical Hungarian costumes and dolls.

The Pannonia Lambskin Company, the Royal Hungarian Tobacco Company, Szechenyi Home Industries and the city of Budapest are also represented in the building.

Denmark

ONE of the most unusual industries of Denmark is being represented at the Century of Progress by an exhibit of lace in the Hall of Nations in the Travel and Transport Building. The lace, which is under the protectorship of the Danish Royal Government, was made especially for the World's Fair exhibition at the request of Mrs. George Rasmussen, who is sponsoring the exhibit.

This lace industry, the only one of its kind, has been in existence in southern Denmark since 1639. It is the official lace of Danish royalty, and has won medals all over the world for its exquisite workmanship and quality. It is made by hand, and a single piece takes about a hundred women several years to make.

Mrs. Rasmussen's exhibit consists of a bridal veil and cap, a christening gown, several luncheon sets and some smaller pieces. It is on display along with George Jensen Silver and Copenhagen porcelain and bronzes, and the setting is a traditional Danish dining room.

This Danish scientific exhibit in the Hall of Science was sponsored by the crown. It represents the work of twenty-one famous Danish scientists, from Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) down to Dr. Niels Bohr, born in 1885, a Nobel prize winner and professor at the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Bohr was one of the distinguished guests from abroad on Danish-American and Scandinavian Days, June 21 and 22.

Among the outstanding features of the exhibit are models of Tycho Brahe's two astronomical observatories, at Uranienborg and Stejerneborg on the Island of Hven.

The work of Ole Roemer (1644-1710) receives considerable attention in the exhibit. Hans Christian Orsted (1777-1851), the discoverer of electromagnetism and the first to employ metallic aluminum, is another Danish scientist to occupy a position of importance in the collection.

In addition to models and originals, there is also a wealth of original scientific manuscripts, notations and memoranda left by these pioneers in the many fields of science.

Finland

THE fourth member of the Scandinavian group which celebrated their national days at the Fair the week of June 19 is Finland. Their program, in the court of the Hall of States, featured an address by the Finnish minister, L. Astrom, and a musical program by the United Finnish Choruses.

Ukraine

By Dr. M. Siemens, *President Ukrainian-Chicago Fair Exhibit*

THE "Ukrainian Village," located at Thirty-ninth street entrance, was conceived along the lines of Ukrainian wood architecture as exemplified by village churches, rustic halls and bridges. Its interior is decorated partly in the Ukrainian style of early 17th century and partly in the spirit of popular ornament as typified in embroideries, Easter eggs and other objects of popular art.

The displays consist of popular art—rugs, tapestry, embroideries, woodwork, leatherwork and all other kinds of peasant art; modern art—sculpture and paintings by Alexander Archipenko, a world famous Ukrainian artist who has created an entirely new style in art, and paintings by other Ukrainian artists, and a statistical, geographical and economic section. Here are displays of maps and diagrams showing the Ukrainian territory in its various aspects, such as size, population and mineral wealth. On the stage, in the center of the structure, famous Ukrainian choirs, orchestras, solo singers and dancers furnish entertainment.

A restaurant offers vast variety of dishes, both in Ukrainian and American style. The dishes are served by waitresses in native Ukrainian costumes. The Beach Garden offers a vast and cool space surrounded by trees where the Fair visitor can rest.

Yugoslavs

THE kola, national dance of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was given international popularity by Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow," was danced as a feature of Yukoslav day at A Century of Progress by a thousand girls in the costumes of every district of the triple kingdom. The Serbs, Croats and Slovenes celebrated their day at the Fair on July 2.

It was the most elaborate staging of the dance in its history. Other events such as songs, dances and sports completed the program.

Mexico

THE resplendent Presidential train of Mexico, one of the crack trains of the world, is on display on the tracks south of the Travel and Transport Building at A Century of Progress.

Mexico's crack train is decorated with art from the Aztex days of kingly splendor. The observation platform is an entrance tot a spacious reception room beautified by an elliptical vaulted ceiling. Windows, doors and furniture are of hand-carved walnut. The presidential couch and ten lounge chairs in the reception room are upholstered in red and green. Over the couch is draped a specially woven tapestry showing the Mexican national emblem on a field of green ornamented with Aztec pattern.

One of the cars is fitted as a garage and carries four cars for use of the President and his party. The train was built several years ago on order of the then President of Mexico, Plutarco Elias Calles.

"Old Mexico", a typical Mexican village, featuring Mexican foods, mirimba bands, Mexican actors and an outdoor dining garden lends an added Mexican atmosphere to A Century of Progress. The building, which is near 37th Street, also features an auditorium, seating 1,400 persons, for Mexican and American vaudeville.

Bulgaria

By W. GRABLACHOFF, *President Chicago Bulgarian-Americans*

IT is customary every time we want to acquaint ourselves with a certain nation to make an attempt to find out above all that dominant characteristic, that unique peculiarity that distinguishes her from all other nations.

Bulgaria is too small a country, both in population and in area, to be able to advance any claims of preponderance along the lines of wealth, industry, commerce, political power or military might. Yet, in one respect, she is to be found at the top of the list of all other nations and that is in the percentage of people that reach and pass the one hundred years of age mark.

W. Grablachoff

Although the industry and handicrafts are quite developed, Bulgaria is predominantly an agricultural country. Besides the production and export of large quantities of wheat, corn, rye, live stock, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs, Bulgaria export fine (Turkish) tobaccos, fruits and legumes and attar of roses.

Since Bulgaria, unfortunately, did not send an official delegation to represent her at the Chicago World's Fair "A Century of Porgress", that task befell to the Bulgarian residents of Chicago. They have as President, Dr. Weliko Grablachoff, a former judge from the Circuit Court of Sofia; Vice-President, Mr. Konstantin Pateff; Secretary, Mr. Ivan Hristoff, and Treasurer, Mr. Tchokanoff. July 30 has been set aside as Bulgarian Day at the Fair. On that date Bulgarians from the Kingdom and from all over America will come to Chicago.

Germany, England and France in Field of Science

ALTHOUGH neither of these three major European powers are officially participating in A Century of Progress, the scientific discoveries of the scholars of these nations are vividly portrayed in the contributions made by institutions of these nations.

Germany's prowess in science is depicted in the exhibits as set up by the Deutsches Museum of Dresden and the Robert Koch Institute of Berlin.

The Wellcome Research Institute of London has a highly educational exhibit on the ground floor of the Hall of Science near the displays of the two Germany institutes.

The Pasteur Institute of Paris is also a prominent figure in this outlay.

Netherlands

By Jacob Baar, *Official Member Netherlands Committee*

THE Netherlands, home of the Hollanders and the Dutchmen, are taking part in A Century of Progress in a dual manner—there is a display in the General Exhibits Hall by John Vandersteen, Amsterdam merchant; an elaborate program is to be staged on Netherlands Day, August 31.

The Netherlands date back their participation in Chicago affairs to the construction of the first Fort Dearborn under the direction of Lieutenant James Strode Swearingen in 1803, while his superior officer, Captain John Whistler, remained in Detroit because of ill health. Lieut. Swearingen left the Fort at Detroit in March of 1803 with sixty-four men and came to Chicago to build the Fort. In the spring of the following year he returned to Detroit and Captain Whistler took over active command of the Chicago garrison.

Doctor Isaac Van Voorhis, another Hollander, was physician and surgeon of the Fort at the time of the massacre. He was killed in action. Jay Van Horn, a soldier, escaped death. Since those days, the Dutch have participated generously in the growth of the city.

Netherlands Day at the Fair features addresses by John Vennema, consul general of the Netherlands in Chicago, and other American Hollanders, and a special musical program in the court of the Hall of Science.

The writer is the official member of the Netherlands section committee on Nationalities of A Century of Progress and co-chairman of the Holland-American group. Consul Vennema is honorary chairman; Theodore S. Youngsma, presiding chairman; George Ottenhof, secretary; Derk Dreibergen, treasurer, and Dr. F. Van Minden, chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The exhibit of Vandersteen in the third pavilion of the General Exhibits group consists of pewter, pottery, pictures in tile, wood and canvas and Dutch silver.

Cuba

CUBA is represented at A Century of Progress with displays in the General Exhibits group of buildings. In one place the "cultural and historical" story of tobacco is told, while at another the development of the Cuban coffee industry is shown.

Palestine

ANOTHER interesting display in the Hall of Nations on the second floor of the Travel and Transport Building is that bearing the name Palestine. Here scenes of the Holy Land receive prominent display.

Streets of Paris

DIRECTLY east of the 23rd Street entrance to the Fair grounds is "Streets of Paris", a city moved to America for entertainment. Here, in narrow stone paved streets, are gendarmes, sidewalk cafes, quaint shops, chestnut venders, strolling artists, milk maidss, and musicians. There is music and dancing, wax works, and an atelier. There's a beauty revue, and clowns, peep shows, a chamber of horrors. The streets are named as in Paris, the buildings faithful reproductions. There are even some of the famous Parisian restaurants.

The Oriental Village

IN the center of the Midway, and in the center of all the bally-hoo is the Oriental Village with "Little Egypt", the oriental dancing girls, fakirs, camels and what-not.

The village is in no way connected with any government, yet its foreign atmosphere, and it has plenty of that, justifies its presence in this section. Displays of merchandise of other foreign nations are found throughout the grounds.

Adler Planetarium

THE Universe, in all its mysterious grandeur, passes in review under the dome of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum. Located within the confines of A Century of Progress on the northernmost tip of Northerly Island, this magnificent structure, built of rainbow Minnesota granite, is the only one of its kind in the world.

Given to the city of Chicago in May, 1930, by Max Adler, one of the trustees of A Century of Progress, this dodecagonal shaped building with its exterior corners inset with bronze placques of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac proposes "to further the progress of science; to guide to an understanding of the majesty of the heavens; to emphasize that under the celestial firmament there is order, independence and unity" in accordance with its declaration of purpose set forth on a plaque at the entrance to the building.

After entering the main hall, the visitor sees above him a domed, white ceiling 85 feet in diameter; the ceiling, that only a moment before resembled a naked white vault, assumes the deep blue of the sky; a switch is thrown on; the blue skies are dotted with twinkling stars and the voice of the lecturer is heard explaining the wonders of the drama of the heavens.

Capable of the most delicate adjustments, the mechanism permits showing to the spectators how the skies looked when Christ walked this earth, what Galileo saw when he studied the heavens, or where the Polar Star will be a thousand years from now. The operator may show them how stars appear in the tropics, show contellations they have never seen before, or take them to either Pole where ecclesiastical bodies merely swing in circles, neither rising nor falling.

More than 4,500 planets, planetoids and stars are seen in the journey of their orbits. The faintly illuminated sky resembles the out-of-doors on a clear night, and within a few moments after the display starts, one loses all sense of enclosure and imagines he is looking at a clear sky.

The building, costing more than $1,000,000, contains an astronomical museum and a library. Dr. Philip Fox, former Northwestern University astronomy professor, is technical director.

Soldier Field and Athletic Program

ALTHOUGH A Century of Progress has done away with the gold-medal idea in the awarding of prizes for various superlative processes and high-grade manufactured goods, they have not done away with the field in which competition is the very essence; namely, sports.

To the contrary, they have assembled within the confines of Chicagoland the greatest band of athletes and athletic events that have ever been drawn to any city. Chicago is the sports capital of the world this year, and Soldier Field Stadium is the nucleus for many events, national and even international in scope, being held in conjunction with the World's Fair.

Starting in April with the National Indoor Polo Championships at the 124th Field Artillery Armory, the program continues until far into the fall when football games between leading universities of the nation ring down the curtain. The wide and varied program indulged in makes the city the mecca of the sport-loving world, and brings together in competition some of the most famous names in the sports world of today.

On May 19 and 20 the next major event of the season was held in Dyche Stadium at Northwestern University, when the University of Michigan won the Big Ten track and field championship, with Indiana a close second. With the conclusion of the meet, sectional in matter of

The Athletic Program

competitors, Chicago became the center of interest for track fans all over the United States.

Local tennis officials also anticipate the biggest year the racket sport has enjoyed in Chicago for many years. The National Clay courts championships and the Western championships are the two major events of their program. Golf, similarly, has a strong and vigorous program.

Race Tracks

The finest thoroughbred horses in training today are lined up to appear at Arlington Park, Washington Park, Lincoln Fields and old Hawthorne, four of the finest race tracks in America, at various intervals during the entire duration of the Fair.

The American Derby, renewal of the World's Fair Derby of 1893's Columbian Exposition that attracted one of the greatest crowds that ever jammed its way into an American race track, is again being held at Washington Park.

Arlington Park, the home of the millionaire sportsmen on the northwest side of Chicago and scene of the rich Arlington Classic, is also supporting a brilliant array of other stakes to be run off during the month of July.

Hawthorne is the scene of the racing during August, while Washington Park and Lincoln Fields operate the rest of the time of the Exposition.

Of course, Chicago's two professional baseball teams, the White Sox and the Cubs, play host to the followers of America's pastime. Weather permitting, there is a game every day in one of the two parks until the first week in October. Present plans call for double-headers almost every Sunday afternoon.

And these all take place outside of the confines of the Fair grounds.

Track, mentioned before, is first seen in Soldier Field three weeks after opening date, when the preliminaries of the National Interscholastic and National Intercollegiate are scheduled.

Golf

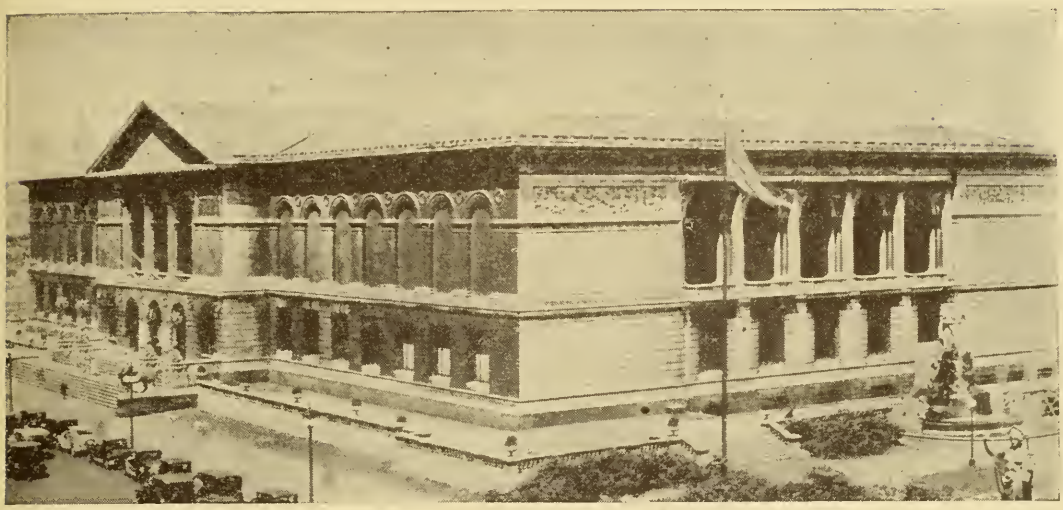
The National Golf Driving and Approaching contest was the first sport event staged in the grounds and the field is now a veritable bee hive of activity. A partial list of the activities includes the national championships in soccer, lacrosse, gymnastics, fencing, weight lifting, wrestling, rugby and gaelic football, archery, marble shooting, and boxing championships of the 40 & 8.

The site of A Century of Progress along the shores of Lake Michigan together with the two sheltered lagoons, running for almost a mile between Twelfth and Twenty-third Streets, provides facilities for water sports of all kinds. Among the many maritime events held in the lagoons or starting from or terminating at the north harbor are numerous yachting and power and outboard races.

The National A. A. U. swimming and diving championships, the swimming meet between the United States and Japan, the national canoe championships, national rowing championships, log rolling championships and the national fly and bait casting championships are among the many others.

In addition to the sporting events held throughout the city, in Soldier Field, on the lagoon and lake, contests of other types are being held at various places within the grounds.

Most prominent of these are the bridge tournaments in the Hall of Science and the Chicago Tribune's Annual Chicagoland Music Festival that reaches its climax in an annual Saturday evening program at Soldier Field, when, as in past years, more than 125,000 persons will jam every available spot in the mammoth stadium of Soldier Field.



Art Institute of Chicago

THE most complete and outstanding exhibition of painting and sculpture ever assembled in America is to be seen by visitors to Chicago's World's Fair in the Art Institute which has been chosen as the official Fine Arts Palace of A Century of Progress. Located just a few blocks north of the Main Entrance of the 1933 Exposition, this beautiful, fire-proof structure of Renaissance design is most accessible of all the Fair buildings to visitors arriving in the city by rail or bus and also to those who stay at hotels in the Loop district.

The great expense of erecting a fire-proof structure to house the millions of dollars worth of painting, sculpture and decorative art prohibited the management of A Century of Progress from undertaking such a task. An agreement was then reached with the Trustees of the Art Institute, and now priceless works of art are seen in the Fair's collection that otherwise might not have been secured.

Twenty-three museums and over two hundred private collections were invited to send their greatest masterpieces to the exhibition. The entire second floor of the Institute is devoted to these works, the most famous of which is that portrait called the greatest work of art ever produced by an American—James A. McNeill Whistler's portrait of his mother, which is owned by the Louvre and insured for a half million dollars.

The exhibition consists of three parts: the first embracing the works of old masters living in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; next, "A Century of Painting" (1833-1933), showing works of all important artists during the hundred years; and the third section devoted to contemporary artists.

Cimabue, Bottecelli, Raphael, Titian, El Greco, Watteau and Gainsborough are but a few of those whose works are shown in the first section. Cezanne, frequently acclaimed the greatest painter of the past century, Sargent, Homer, Eakins and Ryder are most prominent in the second group, while the contemporary period draws upon all famed in the world of today.

Among the most renowned paintings are "The Stag at Sharkey's," by George Bellows; "Children's Lunch," by Alexander Brook; "Chez Mouquin," by William Glackens; "Automat," by Edward Harper; Bernard Karfiol's masterful nude; "Card Players," by Cezanne; "Tahitian Mary," Paul Gauguin; "Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte," Seurat; the "Musician," attributed to Vermeer as well as Jacobus Ochtervelt, and the great Rembrandt, "Aristotle and the Bust of Homer."

Buckingham Fountain

MILLIONS of persons have marveled at the nightly display of colors that are presented in season by the Buckingham memorial fountain in the center of Chicago's great front yard, Grant Park, with A Century of Progress ideally situated at its southernmost limits in Burnham Park, which most people erroneously believe is part of the former.

The fountain, which is the gift of Kate S. Buckingham, Chicago art patron, is a memorial to the donor's brother, Clarence Buckingham, who was a trustee and benefactor of the Art Institute. It is the largest of its kind in the world and is twice the size of the Latona at Versailles. Costing more than $1,000,000, the monument is the work of Marcel Layou, famed sculptor.

One column of water in this colorful display rises to a height of almost 90 feet, and at this time when the fountain is in full operation, more than 300,000 gallons of water per hour burst forth from the various spouts situated throughout a garden more than 600 feet square in which three basins rise into a central pool. Many smaller pools surround the main 300 feet in diameter pool from which the giant stream issues.

The lighting system of the night display, one of the major features of its design, consists of a vacuum tube arrangement by which the color changes are continuous and automatic. So intricate is the system that during the hour run of an evening's illumination program, not a single duplication of color scheme appears. When all lighting effects are in use, approximately 100,000 watts of electrical energy are being utilized.

Full water displays are seen during the afternoon, while the illumination program of the evening makes Grant Park with its spacious lawns and the cooling breeze from off Lake Michigan an ideal place to spend leisure hours.

"Chicago—The Beautiful"

John G. Shedd Aquarium

ALTHOUGH not part of A Century of Progress, the Shedd Aquarium's nearness to the Exposition affords the World's Fair visitor an opportunity to behold the world's most priceless collection of marine life by merely walking up those stately marble steps just a few feet north of the main entrance to the grounds. Since its opening a brief three years ago, more than twelve million persons have passed through its classic portals.

Presented to the city by the late John G. Shedd, a local merchant who for years was associated with Marshall Field I, at a cost of $3,000,000, the octagonal-shaped, Georgia marble building gives Chicago the largest and finest aquarium in the world. The architects were Graham, Anderson, Probst and White of Chicago. Its completeness and nearness to the grounds caused officials of A Century of Progress to decide against any attempt to duplcate it within the confines of the Exposition.

The building consists of a main floor, a basement mezzanine and a central tower 100 feet high, with the exhibits so arranged that they may all be seen without climbing any stairs or retracing any steps.

Inside the front vestibule the visitor enters a spacious marble foyer from which radiate six main exhibition halls. In the center of the octagonal shaped foyer is an immense pool arranged as a semi-tropical swamp. To your right starts the bewildering layout of tanks that contain fish, sharks, turtles, crabs and other aquatic life.

These six halls through which you pass as though it were only one are composed of 132 permanent wall tanks, 95 reserve tanks and several portable ones with the skylights so arranged above them that the visitor views the exhibits by means of reflected light. Practically all of the tanks contain at least two kinds of marine life, and the comparison in many cases is spectacular to behold.

Then, just before you leave, one comes upon the "balanced" aquarium room, open only week days of late, decorated in colorful Japanese style to represent an open air court yard. In the central kiosk of this octagonal room, which is lighted by Japanese lanterns, the fanciest of gold fish swim. Planted with aquatic life in which "toy" tropical life darts to and fro, the sixty-five smaller tanks on the walls of this room present a vivid picture.

A visit to A Century of Progress without an inspection of the Aquarium would not be complete.

Museum of Science and Industry

THE architectural masterpiece of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 stands reincarnated in Jackson Park to the south of A Century of Progress in the Museum of Science and Industry founded by the late Julius Rosenwald.

Nine years ago voters of the South Park district authorized a bond issue of $5,000,000 for the purpose of restoring the old Fine Arts building, which was rapidly crumbling away because of age. Two years later Julius Rosenwald made an offer of a similar amount towards the establishment of an industrial museum in Jackson Park. The South Parks Commission united the two projects and entanglements were encountered that delayed work to the extent that only part of this museum is ready for occupancy today.

The plain and ornamental plaster of the original walls have been replaced with Indiana limestone, and the interior has been remodeled and redesigned to fit the present purpose of giving the public an opportunity to survey the technical and scientific progress of the past and to evaluate the statusu of the present.

Visitors may now see a full-size bituminous coal mine in operation. Much effort was expended in evolving plans for this feature, in order that such a degree of accuracy might be attained in both the mechanical and geological details that not only the general public but also students of geology and members of the coal industry would find it a real mine in every detail. The coal mine has a capacity of 5,000 visitors a day with groups of thirty descending into the deep mine shaft at a time and seeing all the important operations. The trip takes about half an hour.

At the conclusion of A Century of Progress, many of its important exhibits—those pertaining to the fundamental sciences of physics and chemistry, geology, mining, agriculture, forestry, power, transportation, architecture, city development and printing and graphic arts—will be placed in this museum.

Although the museum has no direct connection with the Fair, its similarity of purpose, its nearness to the exposition and its historic background makes it a place that will be visited by many.

Field Museum of Natural History

Magnificent in design and world famous for its invaluable contents, the Field Museum of Natural History, which lies at the principal entrance to A Century of Progress, is not a part of the Exposition proper. However, its proximity to the Fair, as well as the wealth of its own exhibits, will undoubtedly attract thousands of the visitors that come to Chicago for the 1933 Exposition.

Reminiscent of the World's Columbian Expositon in that its nucleus of exhibition matter was gathered by gift and purchased from the 1893 Fair soon after it closed, this great institution was founded by the late Marshall Field as part of Chicago's first great Exposition. The architects on the present building were Graham, Anderson, Probst and White.

Covering about eleven acres of ground, including its broad entrances and spacious terraces, the building has an interior dimension of 700 feet by 300 feet. It includes four stories and a clerestory. Based on Greek architecture of the Ionic order, the structure has the appearance of a monument with its north exterior reaching about 90 feet in height.

The exhibitions of the museum are now divided into five departments—anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and the N. W. Harris public school extension. Expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world, and during the past ten years at least twelve expeditions were in the field annually. Their results have been compiled in book form and distributed to kindred organizations the world over.

Field Museum has a library of approximately 92,000 volumes and pamphlets relating mostly to natural history subjects in the specialized fields of anthropology, botany, geology and zoology.

The ground floor of the building contains fourteen halls for exhibits on anthropology, ethnology and kindred sciences. The first and second floors are used for exhibit and administrative purposes, while the third is occupied by the libraries, study rooms and studios. More than ten million persons have visited the museum since its opening in 1921.

Chicago Public Library Leads All Others

By Carl B. Roden, Librarian

The Chicago Public Library is a municipal institution supported by taxes and ranks first among all public libraries in the number of books issued to patrons—15,558,622 volumes in 1932. The whole number of library patrons now enrolled is 695,530, while the total number of readers in all Library rooms is upwards of eight millions a year.

The Public Library comprises the central building, forty-four branches and several hundred stations where books may be drawn. It also operates the libraries in 18 senior and 19 junior high schools, and sends books in selected lots to the elementary schools where children may borrow them through their teachers.

The number of volumes in the Library January 1, 1933, is 1,766,412. About one million are in the central library and include many valuable collections of old and rare periodicals, costly books on the fine arts, historical documents and government publications. The books in branches and other outlying agencies, about 800,000, are chiefly of a more popular character.

The Chicago Public Library was founded as the direct result of a splendid donation of more than 12,000 volumes that were assembled by British sympathizers with Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871. This collection included books autographed by their donors among whom were Queen Victoria, Lord Beaconsfield, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson and many other prominent persons. The Library was first opened to the public on January 1, 1873, in an old iron water-tank belonging to the city at the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets.

The present building, completed in 1897, stands on a square of public land once known as Dearborn Park, and originally a part of the military reservations of Fort Dearborn, the fort itself being located at the south end of the present Michigan avenue bridge. The Library building, while adhering to no specific architectural style, presents a combination of Renaissance and Neo-Greek forms. The exterior is of Bedford limestone with a granite base. Cost of construction was $1,750.000. The building is famous for the magnificent scheme of interior decoration that embellishes the south or Washington street side. The materials employed are pure Carrara marble set up with splendid designs and patterns in sparkling mosaics, the whole forming one of the most elaborate systems of mosaic art in the world. It is well worth a visit.

Chicago Historical Society

By L. Hubbard Shattuck, Director

WITH peculiar forethought the citizens of Chicago early in its history seemed to anticipate that the then small city on the banks of Lake Michigan and the Chicago River was destined to have a phenomenal growth and to play an important part in the life of the country. They, therefore, in 1856, twenty-three years after the town was incorporated, organized themselves into a body dedicated to preserving the record of the achievements of this infant city.

The Chicago Historical Society which this group of pioneer citizens organized is now considered one of the show places of the city, located amid beautiful surroundings in a most attractive part of Lincoln Park. The building which was opened to the public November 12, 1932, was designed to carry out the idea of Georgian Colonial architecture which was so prevalent in the beginning of our national life. It is one of the few truly Colonial buildings in the city and many of the interiors are copied from outstanding houses of the 18th century.

The Historical Society while primarily organized for the purpose of preserving historical evidences of Chicago and the Old Northwest Territory has expanded its collections to such an extent that it now might be said to be almost a national museum in scope and purpose. Not only has the Society's original purpose of telling the story of Chicago been carried out, but the Society has created a most fascinating background of general American history.

A visitor to the museum upon entering will be instructed to begin his journey in history where it should logically start with the discovery of the New World by Columbus. He enters a room which carries him back to the period of the 16th century. Other rooms follow in logical sequence touching the early life of the New England Colonists, the exploration of the French in America, the life of Washington and other national personages.

The Chicago Historical Society has one of the finest collections of Civil War material in the world in a large room on the walls of which are to be seen portraits of the leaders of both the North and the South. The table on which General Lee signed the Treaty of Appomattox forms the central point of interest. Victorian Chicago with its dignity and opulence is recalled in a formal room of the 1850's which precedes a Chicago Room proper where a summary of Chicago's history is revealed from the days of Fort Dearborn to the present time. The second floor is devoted to one of the outstanding Lincolniana collections in the country.

At the conclusion of his journey the visitor feels that he has comprehensively and entertainingly reviewed the whole history of Chicago, the Old Northwest Territory and the United States in a manner hitherto never attempted.

The Coliseum---A History Book

REMINISCENT of Civil War and Columbian Exposition days, the Coliseum on South Wabash Avenue is a veritable history book in itself.

When "Honest Abe" Lincoln was trying to hold this Union together, the stones in the Coliseum's west wall were standing near Richmond, Virginia, in the form of a prison camp—Libbey prison is here today.

When the Columbian Exposition was being held in Chicago forty years ago, these same stones composed the exterior of Gunther's historical museum.

When the nineteenth century came to a close, the museum was dismantled, part of the contents went to the Chicago Historical Society, and the Coliseum was born.

The museum had lived slightly more than ten years, the Coliseum has lived thirty-three. In it most of the commercial shows that are in existence today in the United States were born. Thirty-three years ago the Automobile Show made its initial appearance in the Coliseum. As each year has passed, another show has been held behind those bleak walls under the same management as was the first Automobile exhibit.

In its thirty-three years of existence, an average of more than one and a half million persons have passed through the Coliseum's doors annually. Religious gatherings and brewers' expositions, prize fights and political conventions, banquets and balls, and what-nots have been held there. Five times has the National Republican Convention been held in the Coliseum. Countless times have circuses been put in there.

The main hall of the Coliseum has a capacity of 12,000 for general usage. The north hall seats about 4,000, and it is here that endurance contests have been in progress for almost a year. The south section of the building is devoted to offices and smaller exhibition halls. These various halls and rooms have made the Coliseum a natural birthplace for expositions, exhibitions, conventions and gatherings of all sorts.

The Good Roads Show had its birth here, the Business System Show, the Own Your Own Home Show, the Radio Show, National Shoe Retailers' Convention, National Railway Appliances Show, Six-Day Bike Races, Chicago Merchandise Fair, Travel and Outdoor Life Exposition, National Business Show, Food and Household Exposition, Poultry Show, Graphic Arts Exposition, Window Display Men's Exposition, American Mining Congress, National Beverage Show, Horse Show, Tribune Land Show, Barnum & Bailey Circus and Menagerie, Sells-Floto Circus and Menagerie, 101 Ranch Wild West Show, Ringling Bros. Circus and Menagerie, and other numerous large shows have played here.

The Chicago Stadium

Chicago has in the Chicago Stadium probably the most complete convention hall in the world. Even though conceived and built before first word of the 1933 world's fair was announced, it loses nothing by comparsion with the construction methods of that enterprise. This huge edifice of steel, concrete and stone, located just west of the loop, is a city unto itself. It lacks in no detail for comfort and accessibility, even when its capacity of 25,000 is taxed.

Madison Square Garden, New York, long a synonym for all that lends in the matter of such buildings, has been relegated to second place by the Chicago structure. All of the indoor records, whether for expositions, conventions, sports events or what, now belong to Chicago.

The Chicago Stadium has housed on two occasions upwards of 30,000 persons for political conventions; it has seated more than 25,000 for boxing matches and has handled more than 19,000 at hockey contests and other activities that require a huge floor space; spectacles such as "The Miracle" can be handled easily while providing space for more than 18,000 spectators; football teams have played on its mammoth floor before a gathering of 15,000 people. A three-ring circus, said by men of the big top to be the largest ever presented in a permanent building, had room for 13,000. A rodeo used the same set-up.

The task of controlling the Stadium's acoustics, a most delicate matter, was successfully solved after much study by leading engineers and there are some who have been in both buildings that assert that the sound control in the Stadium is better than in the Salt Lake Temple, the Mormon house of worship, known the world over for its perfect acoustics.

The Stadium's organ is unqiue in that it is the largest in the world and was the first of its kind ever built. The full volume is equivalent to that of 2,500 orchestral pieces. The range of controlled sound runs from a mere whisper all the way up to a violent thunder storm and so great are its vibrations that its full power has never been tested. On several experimental occasions, the vibrations have shattered light bulbs.

There is no doubt that such an institution as the Stadium is of benefit to the community.

Famous Statues in Chicago Parks

Pictured above is the Grant statue in Lincoln Park. In the center is the "Signal of Peace," which is also located in Lincoln Park. Below is the sculptored "Idyl," which is in the Garfield Park Conservatory of the West Parks System.

The above statue of Kosciuszko is found in the Humboldt Park of the West Parks System, while that below is the Fountain of the Great Lakes, a work of Lorado Taft, at the south wall of the Art Institute in Grant Park of the South Parks System.

To the left is the Louis Pasteur Memorial, west of Field Museum in Grant Park; above, Abraham Lincoln, another St. Gaudens' work, in Grant Park; to the right, a statue commemorating the Maymarket Riot in Union Park; and below, Lorado Taft's famed Fountain of Time which stands at the west end of the Midway Plaisance in Washington Park.

Chicago, the Live Stock Market of the World

THE first slaughter house ever erected in Chicago was built by Archibald Clybourn in 1827 on the North Branch of the Chicago River for the slaughter of animals for the garrison of Fort Dearborn.

By 1848 Chicago had a population of 20,000 and the number of animals killed justified opening the first regular cattle market at the southeast corner of Ogden Avenue and West Madison Street, which was known as the "Bull's Head Stock Yards".

As the railroads developed, additional stock yards were opened on the terminals of the different lines. The Civil War made Chicago a great central depot for food supplies and the live stock business increased to such an extent that John B. Sherman, who operated one of the scattered stock yards, conceived the idea that great economies would result and substantial benefits be derived from a union of all of these individual markets.

In the autumn of 1864 he secured stock subscriptions for the proposed Union Stock Yard to the extent of $1,000,000 of which $925,000 was taken by the nine leading live stock railroads. Some years later the railroads disposed of all of their stock on the open market and at the present time no railroad has any financial interest in the company whatsoever.

A special charter was granted by the Legislature of Illinois on February 13, 1865, to The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago, which is the present company. The site chosen for the location of the new market was south of 39th Street, between Center Avenue and Halsted Street, Town of Lake, and contained 320 acres. Work started on June 1st, 1865.

On Christmas Day, 1865, the Union Stock Yard of Chicago was opened for business, the first great centralized live stock market in history. Through this market for more than two-thirds of a century the grains and grasses of the West have been converted into dollars for producers of live stock. During this period there have been received and sold within its gates a grand total of over 815,000,000 animals for the inconceivable sum of more than $19,500,000,000. In the year 1918, when receipts were almost 18,000,000 animals, values reached the stupendous sum of $904,715,000, with a daily average of over 1,000 carloads and an average value of more than $3,000 per carload or over $3,000,000 of living property disposed of on this market every business day of the year with an actual delivery for every dollar of sales.

Following the establishment of this central market other stock yards were opened from time to time at strategic locations throughout the live stock producing sections of the country until there are now about sixty-five recognized public markets. Chicago has always continued to lead as the largest central market in the world and the values established at this point largely govern the prices paid for all live stock produced.

The International Live Stock Exposition, the outstanding agricultural exhibition of the world, is held on the grounds annually the week following Thanksgiving Day.

International Harvester--Cyrus H. McCormick

ONE of Chicago's earliest industries, the manufacturing of farm implements, carries along with it a partial history of the city. Although International Harvester and Cyrus H. McCormick date back to 1831, their advent to Chicago was not until 1847, sixteen years after McCormick had conceived the idea of his reaper.

It was on a July day in 1831 that, in a Virginia wheatfield, young Cyrus Hall McCormick gave the world its first successful reaper, and the farmer, liberation from the grinding toil that yielded such scanty returns. Then and there dawned the Age of Plenty, a golden age, unshadowed by the spectre of ever-present hunger and ever-dreaded famine.

After the reaper, if not directly from it, came the long line of machines whereby agriculture has changed from the sheerest drudgery to the greatest of all industries—the machines that have conquered the wilderness and desert, built new empires, founded new civilizations, set millions of men free to create new industries, converted yesterday's luxuries into today's common comfort.

Following McCormick's introduction of the reaper in Virginia, recognition was slow and it was not until 1840 that he sold his first two reapers. The following year he sold seven; in 1843, twenty-nine, and in 1844, fifty. Receiving an order of eight from Cincinnati, his eyes were opened, and he set out from the backwoods farm where he lived on horseback for the western prairies. He arrived in Chicago in 1847. Business soon began and in 1851 he was making 1,000 reapers yearly. By 1857, he had sold 23,000.

The original plant, razed by the fire of 1871, is shown above, while the present plant located at Western and Blue Island Avenues, is shown below.

"The Magic City of the West"

The Mail Order Business—Sears, Roebuck & Co.

A TIMOROUS jeweler who was afraid of becoming overstocked. A shipment of watches that he turned down because of this fear. An ambitious young station agent who saw in the watches the germ of a big merchandising idea. These were the persons and the circumstances that contributed to the origin of the world's largest store.

The scene was North Redwood, Minnesota; the time, 1886; the station agent was young Richard W. Sears. The jeweler's name has been lost because his connection with the story ceased when he refused to take a chance on having too much merchandise to sell.

The young man hit upon the idea of trying to sell the watches by mail. He sent letters to railroad men he knew. From the start, the watches went like "hot-cakes" and young Sears found himself with the merchandising idea whose possibilities startled him. He started his mail order business with hand-written letters.

Feeling the need of a more central location, Sears moved to Chicago late in 1887 and went into business under the name of R. W. Sears Watch Company.

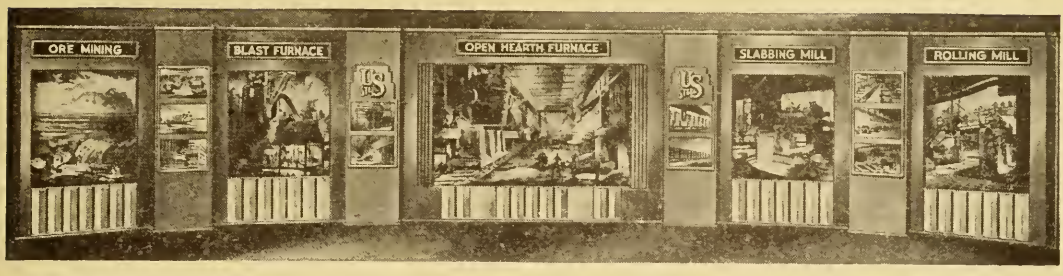
Business grew at a tremendous rate and he advertised for a watchmaker to take care of his watch adjustments and timing. A. C. Roebuck got the position. In 1893 the name was changed to Sears, Roebuck & Co. Roebuck sold out his interest in 1895 and soon after retired from the business, Julius Rosenwald buying an interest in it.

The business grew almost too rapidly, and by 1905 receiving and shipping almost intolerable under the conditions, business had reached a total of almost $40,000,000 a year.

A site along the right-of-way of the belt line railroad, the great rail distributing system in Chicago, was obtained. Here the company built a merchandise building comprising almost 1,000,000 square feet of space, an office building occupying about one-half a city block, a four-story printing building and a power house. The new quarters were moved into in 1906. This building has been enlarged until it now comprises 3,500,000 square feet of floor space.

The establishment of branch mail order houses followed. Ten cities, where the big plants were located, were adjudged to be commercially the "key" cities of their respective regions.

The most important development in the affairs of Sears, Roebuck & Co. since 1925 has been its retail stores. Its first retail establishment was opened in 1925 at the Chicago plant, headquarters of the company's parent organization. At the beginning of 1933 the company had 57 complete department stores, 33 modified department stores and 300 smaller retail stores.



An exhibit of U. S. Steel Corporation at A Century of Progress

Steel in Chicago

THE first steel railroad rails produced in the United States were rolled in Chicago. They were made in a small mill on the north branch of the Chicago river. This mill later was acquired by the Illinois Steel Company, now a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Built 76 years ago—in 1857—it was the first steel mill to be built in Chicago.

During its first 50 years the steel industry in metropolitan Chicago developed slowly. Most of the steel produced in the United States was then made in eastern mills. Much of the steel used in the Middle West came from those mills. As late as 1904, local plants produced but 9% of the nation's output.

But the last quarter of a century witnessed a rapid growth of the steel industry in Chicago. Its increase in production more than doubled the increase of the country as a whole. While the nation's output of steel during this 25-year period increased 150%, Chicago's production increased 350%. Chicago now produces more than one-fifth of all steel made in this country. It has produced as high as 10,000,000 tons of steel ingots in one year. Gary Works is the largest steel-producing plant in the world. In normal times the local steel industry furnishes employment for about 75,000 workmen with payrolls aggregating $150,000,000 annually.

What has made Chicago an outstanding steel center? The answer is found in its strategic location for the economical assembling of raw materials and for advantageous shipment of its products. The importance of location for assembling raw materials is apparent when it is stated that it requires about six tons of raw materials for the manufacture of one ton of steel. To produce 10,000,000 tons of steel in a year, over 60,000,000 tons of raw materials are assembled at Chicago steel plants.

Location of Chicago on the Great Lakes provides economical transportation by water for assembling iron ore and limestone, the essential raw materials. Nearby deposits of coal with excellent railroad transportation facilities, provide the necessary fuel. Both rail and water facilities are available for shipment of the manufactured products. In addition Chicago is near the center of the country's population and has important nearby markets for all kinds of steel products. These are the chief factors in the growth of the industry in Chicago.

Among the steel companies operating in Chicago are the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. These make a wide variety of products ranging from wire for watch springs to rails and massive beams for skyscrapers. Seventeen of these subsidiaries are conducting a dramatic exhibit in sound, color and action at A Century of Progress showing the vital part steel has played in the progress of the last hundred years. One of its displays is illustrated at the top of this page. Visitors are invited to view this exhibit which is located in the first unit of the General Exhibits Building.

The Industrial Capital

CHICAGO—the city of diversified industry!

Chicago is great as an industrial center because it combines in advantageous manner every essential facility and condition for successfully producing and distributing a wide variety of commodities. Whatever the product may be, it can be made and sold in Chicago. Adequate labor, cheap power, abundant raw materials, superior transportation, advantageous location and a great central market are all available in Chicago, "The Magic City of the West".

Cities are frequently known for leadership in one or a few industries—Milwaukee has its foaming fluid; Grand Rapids, its furniture; Detroit, its automobiles; St. Louis, shoes; Memphis, lumber; Rockford, furniture; Indianapolis, automobile accessories; Akron, rubber; Dayton, business machines—each is the leading industry in a thriving city.

Chicago is known for the equal opportunity it offers to all industries. From official records, at least two hundred and fifty distinct classes of products are produced in Chicago, and three hundred and fifty in its metropolitan district. The great increase in manufacturing during the past decade clearly indicates the trend toward a wider variety and a greater volume of manufacturing in Chicago. More than ten thousand manufacturers have been producing about five billions in merchandise annually in the metropolitan district.

Chicago is the world's greatest grain, live stock, produce and lumber market. Leadership in the distribution of meat and other food products, dry goods, general merchandise, household utilities, furniture, agricultural machinery, jewelry, musical instruments, millinery, telephone equipment, radio and railway supplies may be cited as a few examples justifying Chicago's claim to the title "The Great Central Market".

Chicago's industries are varied—growth in them has been as if by magic. Chicago deserves all her titles. She is "The City Beautiful", "The Magic City of the West", and "The Central Trade Market".

Chicago—The World's Railroad Center

CHICAGO is the largest railroad center in the world with thirty-eight railroads, including twenty-three trunk lines, terminating within its limits. No trains pass through the city. Five electric lines enter Chicago and three of them furnish freight and package freight service in addition to the regular passenger service.

More than two thousand passenger trains carrying an average of more than one-third of a million persons arrive at or depart from Chicago daily. This service is made up of 550 through

"The Magic City of the West"

passenger trains and 1,500 suburban trains with the total passengers on the suburban trains estimated in excess of 300,000 daily and those on through trains totaling near 50,000. These figures as released by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce do not include passengers arriving at or departing from terminals other than those located in the down-town district.

The freight facilities offered in Chicago are the best. Seven belt and switching roads connecting with eight industrial lines have a total of over 1,400 miles of track, one-third of the belt line mileage of the United States. These belt lines, intersecting every railroad entering Chicago, give unusual switching facilities by linking the trunk lines into a compact system.

More than 4,500 industries are served by the private sidetracks that are connected with this system. There are 206 railroad yards with a standing capacity of more than 300,000 cars for the receipt, transfer and dispatch of freight

Left: La Salle Street Station.
Below: Dearborn Station.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

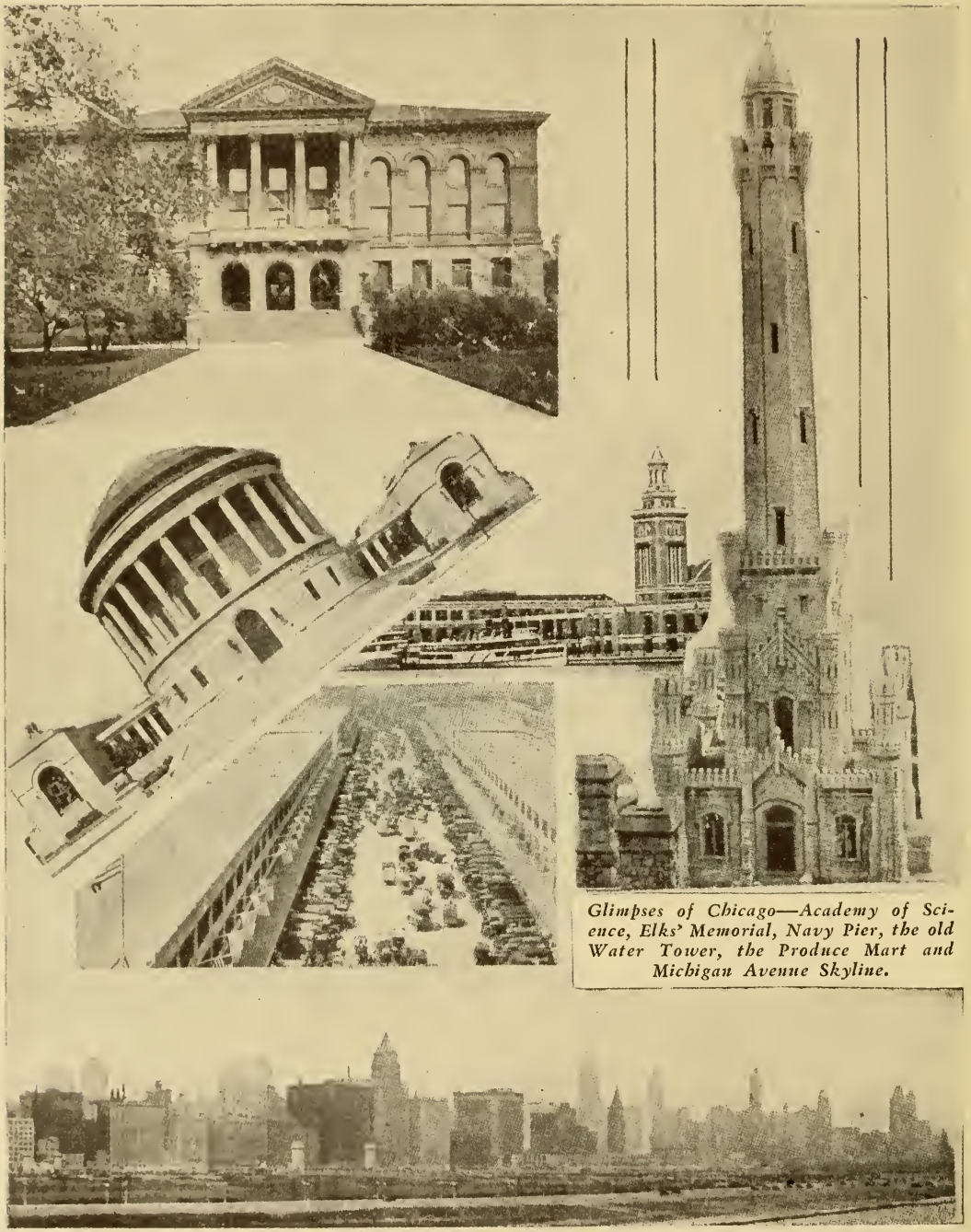
shipments; 255 freight receiving stations and 82 locomotive terminals at convenient points throughout the city offer a service unexcelled in any city.

One of the most important features of Chicago's freight and merchandise dispatching is the least seen and heard of—the underground railroad. Beneath the streets of Chicago's business district are 61 miles of freight tunnels, electrically operated, connecting railroad freight stations and sixty stores, office buildings, warehouses and factories. More than a million tons of commerce, coal and other commodities were carried over these tracks last year. The tunnel service eliminates heavy trucking in the streets and saves time and money for the shippers.

Special trains are being operated by all railroads to Chicago and A Century of Progress, and the totals for 1933 will be higher than other years.

Right: Grand Central Station.
Below: Central Station.

"The Magic City of the West"



Glimpses of Chicago—Academy of Science, Elks' Memorial, Navy Pier, the old Water Tower, the Produce Mart and Michigan Avenue Skyline.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

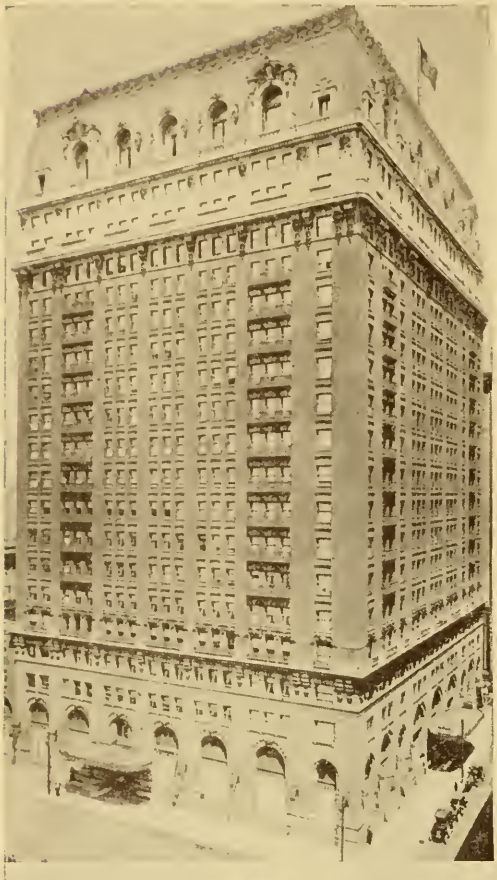
Chicago Offers Home to Visitors

THE three hotels shown on this page are leaders in the hotel industry of the world. Each claims honors in the superlative degree—The Palmer, the most hospitable; the Stevens, the world's largest, and the Morrison, the world's tallest.

Nine other hostelries that are nationally known are shown on the three succeeding pages.

Above is the Morrison Hotel. To the right is the Stevens.

The Palmer House, home of the Empire Room, is shown above.



Hotels Offer Entertainment

CHICAGO'S boast that it is the convention capital of the United States and the world is not ill-founded—the city not only is centrally located, but it has in its borders a group of hotels that are second to none the world over. Each justly lays claim to being most hospitable—none has taken advantage of A Century of Progress to raise rates or otherwise take advantage of the thousands that are visiting the Expostion and need lodging during their sojourn in "the magic city of the west".

The Palmer, Morrison and Stevens are shown on the previous page. The La Salle is pictured to the left on this page, while below it is the Sherman, and to the right is the Bismarck. Each of this trio of hotels is bidding for added aclaim with special attractions. The La Salle proclaims its new "Hangar" as being the only place in the city where one may dine, dance and be entertained in the clouds; the Bismarck has de luxe entertainment in the Walnut Room, while the Sherman proudly calls the attention of all to the College Inn, Bal Tabarin, ten other periodical rooms, and the music of such orchestras as Ben Bernie, the Old Maestro, and Buddy Rogers.

Six other hotels are shown on the next two pages. Three are near the down-town district, while the other three are ideally situated in the Hyde Park, North Shore and West Park districts.

THE Drake Hotel on Chicago's Gold Coast is one of the most pretentious of all of the city's hotels. It is probably best known through that famed radio call: "WGN, the Chicago Tribune, broadcasting from its studios in the Drake Hotel. Below it is the Congress Hotel, as famous as it is old, on Grant Park.

Pictured above is the New Blackstone Hotel, home of those accustomed to "the best".

THE Edgewater Beach Hotel (at the left) is the most renowned of all hotels located north of the downtown district. It proclaims its tea dances, musicales and outdoor recreational facilities. Above is the Graemere which overlooks beautiful Garfield Park on Chicago's West Side, while below is the Chicago Beach Hotel which is located on Lake Michigan in the Hyde Park district. These, and the 9 of the preceding pages, are most representative in "The City Beautiful."

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

State Street World's Retail Center

CHICAGO'S "Main Street", scarcely a cow-path a century ago, is now one of the busiest streets in the world with the corner of State and Madison being acclaimed as the world's busiest corner.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons that leads to this assertion is the fact that three of State Street's largest stores—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Mandel Brothers, and the Boston Store—are located at this intersection; Marshall Field & Co. is just one block to the north, and others are nearby.

Although Carson's dates back to 1854 and Mandel's to 1855, another retail store, Field's, founded in 1865, is the largest. Marshall Field & Co. is the largest store in the world with 63¾ acres of space devoted to retailing fine merchandise. It is noted as the "Cathedral of Stores" with its Tiffany mosaic dome and art treasures.

Carson's ranks next to Field's in size. It is pictured to the left, while the main store of Field's is shown above.

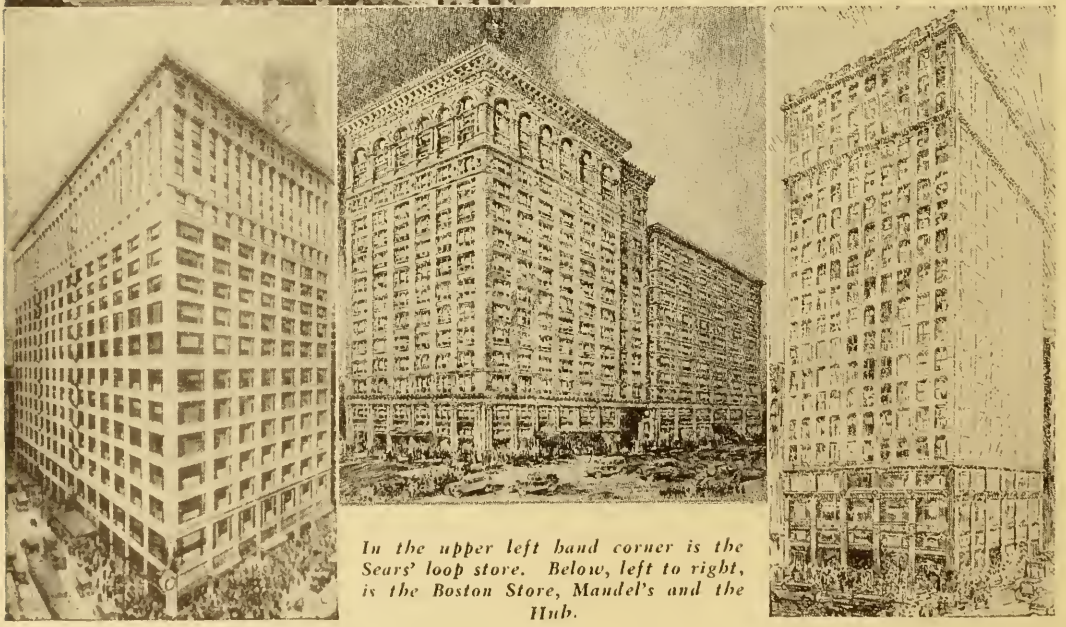
"The Magic City of the West"

The Center Market

AMONG the many other stores that go to making State Street the center of the retail world are the four that are pictured on this page. Sears, Roebuck & Co. is located at the south end of the "loop" district at Van Buren Street. The Boston Store and Mandel Brothers are on the two north corners of the world's busiest corner, while the Hub, Henry C. Lytton's store, is on the corner of Jackson Boulevard.

The Sears store, the "baby" of State street, was opened in March, 1932, as part of a nation-retail store system, while Mandel's was organized in 1855, twenty-two years after the founding of the town of Chicago. Netcher's Boston Store has also been on "Main Street" for many years. All three are typical department stores where a person may purchase almost anything from a toothpick to a lawn-mower or a negligee.

Lytton's lay claim to being the largest clothing store in the city of Chicago. Their "Store of Tomorrow" on A Century of Progress Exposition grounds, is a revelation.



In the upper left hand corner is the Sears' loop store. Below, left to right, is the Boston Store, Mandel's and the Hub.

The Retail Capitol

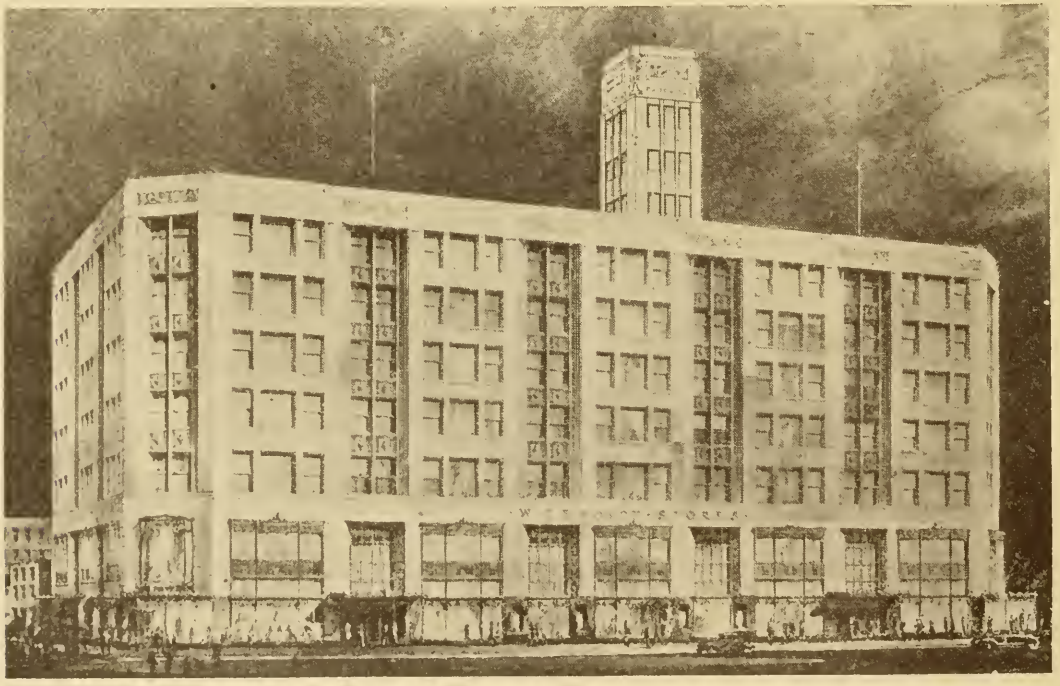
THE two stores pictured on this page, The Fair Store, at the right, and the Davis Store below, are also important links in the State Street chain of mammoth retail stores. Both south of the busiest corner, (The Fair at Adams and Davis' between Jackson and Van Buren) they conduct a proportionate share of the street's business.

Although the eight stores pictured on these pages do transact millions of dollars of business each year, they do not handle all the business of the street. Many specialized stores are also located there. Among the larger of these establishments are Maurice L. Rothschild & Co., Charles A. Stevens & Co., Baskin's and Cutler's. Of course, there are Walgreen and Liggett Drug Stores at frequent intervals. Nearby on Michigan Avenue, Kerman's, Leschin's and Saks-Fifth Avenue are among the better known stores.

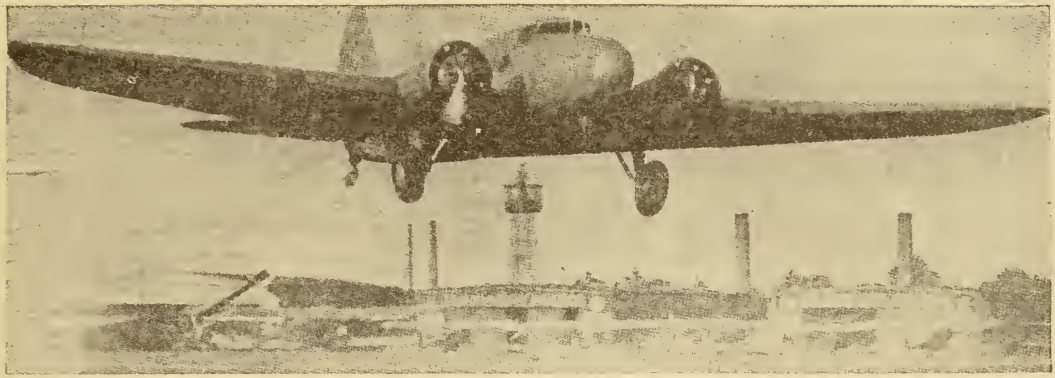
Communities Have High Grade Stores

MERCHANDISERS, realizing that "downtown" is far distant from many Chicago homes, have adhered to the old proverb and brought "the mountain to Mohammed". Scattered throughout the outlying districts of the city, department stores now give those unable to get to State Street an opportunity to get the best right in their own neighborhood.

Wieboldt's (their 63rd and Peoria Street store pictured below), Goldblatt's (their Chicago and Ashland Avenue store shown above) and Sears, Roebuck & Co. have seventeen such stores about Chicago. Of these Goldblatt's have six and the others, five each.



"Chicago — The Beautiful"



Leaving the Municipal Airport

Air Transportation

By Jerome W. Baker

BEGINNING with a single route by the Government for the purpose of carrying air mail, air transport has developed into a well organized nation-wide system of commercial air lines over which aircraft fly at regular, frequent intervals with mail, express and passengers, a system which has put the United States in a position of world leadership in air transportation.

Three transcontinental airways augmented by North and South trunk lines and a series of connecting links comprise the network within the borders of the United States. The value of the system is enhanced by extensions to foreign countries. In all, there are approximately 120 scheduled services in operation in the United States and extending into Canada, the West Indies and Central and South America, this number being subject to some seasonal variation.

At present American air transport companies are operating route aggregating 30,000 domestic and 20,000 foreign miles of airways. The 600 airplanes and 700 pilots employed in these operations are fulfilling schedules calling for the flying over 150,000 miles every 24 hours, about 40 per cent of which are flown during the night.

With this extensive system of routes, the air traveler may make a fast trip along any of the trunk lines, or he may use connecting lines for a journey from one corner of the country to another. The same applies to urgent correspondence, checks, documentary material, and special forms of express matter requiring quick delivery. The distribution of routes now in existence enables air lines to offer flexibility of service in addition to rapid and direct transportation.

Traffic flowing over the lines is constantly increasing in volume. In the past two years this increase has been very marked. With some of these air travelers it was doubtless the sheer pleasure of flying that had the greatest apppeal. But the thrill and novelty of flying no longer are regarded as important selling points. There are large numbers of persons who do all of their traveling by air, whenever possible, because it takes less of their time and because of the high quality of the service.

In general, the rates charged for passenger, mail and express transportation by air are somewhat higher than those of the other types of carriers, but frequently the avoidance of a day's interest on negotiable paper, or the elimination of a day of traveling results in an actual money saving that far outweighs the extra cost.

An idea of the extent of American air transport operations may be had from that fact that last year over 100,000 passenger passed through the Chicago Municipal Airport alone. Total mileage flown increased from 25 million miles in 1929 to over 50 million miles in 1932.

United States Court House

Federal Government Buildings

By Arthur C. Lueder, *Postmaster*

CHICAGO'S first postoffice was established in 1831 in a corner of the crudely constructed log house to which John Kinzie and his family returned in 1816, four years after the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Previous to that time mail was sent to Fort Wayne, Indiana, or Niles, Michigan, and it was forwarded from there as opportunity afforded.

In 1837, Chicago became a postal distributing center, and it was no longer necessary for the postmaster to travel once a week to the Michigan city for the mail. Jonathan C. Bailey was the first postmaster in 1831, while Sidney Abell was in charge when the direct, daily mail to the east was established.

The post office was moved from place to place according to the desire of each newly appointed postmaster until 1855, when work was started on the first Government building on the spot where the First National Bank building now stands. It was completed in 1860, and in the following year John L. Scripps was appointed its first postmaster by President Abraham Lincoln.

And then came 1871, and down went the great hotels and fine stores of the thriving city in a flaming furnace, and the solid blocks of brick, stone and iron buildings of the business center tumbled and crashed into ruins in its fiery embrace.

The New Post Office

Down went the courthouse itself and with it the post office.

In July, 1874, the re-established post office in the Methodist church building was destroyed by fire. A similar fate befell the new structure at Adams and Dearborn streets (across the street from the present loop building) on January 4, 1879. A new, larger building was put in service before another year expired.

But that soon became too small, and in 1895 Congress voted $4,000,000 for a new post office. President McKinley set the corner-stone on Chicago Day, 1899, and the building was occupied in October, 1905. Bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Adams and Jackson streets, the building soon became the center of United States postal service.

Then came the Van Buren station, 796 feet long, 75 feet wide and six stories in height, soon after the establishment of the parcel post business by the government in 1913.

Still, postal facilities were not large enough in the magic city of the west and the last Congress authorized the erection of another new post office for Chicago, and that building was completed in the year of A Century of Progress.

The old Van Buren station was absorbed in the new structure that is bounded by Van Buren, Harrison, Canal streets and the Chicago River. The building, which cost more than $20,000,000, was designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, architects.

The loop building of the Government is now officially termed the United States Court-House, containing judicial, internal revenue and other federal departments, while the new Van Buren building is more typically "the post office," although mailing facilities are still afforded in the old building.

"The Magic City of the West"

Boulevard Bridge, Wrigley Building

ONE of the greatest steps in the advancement of the Chicago Plan was the construction of the Boulevard Link bridge over the Chicago River at Michigan Avenue and the development of surrounding property in the completion of the project. Almost simultaneous with its opening was the erection of the Wrigley building on the river's north bank with its snow white tower beckoning to an ever-growing number of automobilists, and signaling a new era for the near north side.

The project that included the construction of the bridge sounded the death knell to bustling, disorderly old South Water street, an obstacle to north-south traffic, and brought about the removal of its colorful activities to a new market in Fourteenth place. Where once rattled trucks and wagons over cobblestones, a magnificent two-level boulevard grew. Called Wacker Drive in honor of the first chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, the thoroughfare flanks the river.

Hardly had the bridge been opened than the mammoth skyscraper shot up. Completed in the early part of 1921, the 32-story Wrigley building furnished a new high-point from which visitors could view the growth of the magic city of the west. Five years after the opening of the bridge, Tribune Tower arose across the street and usurped the Wrigley claim as the tallest building in the city.

The total expenditure in the Boulevard Link development was approximately $14,000,000, while the cost of the Wrigley building, the beacon to near-north side development, was $7,000,000. Included in the development was the razing of many buildings, the most prominent of which was the old Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett structure.

Soon other buildings sprang up on the north side of the river, and in ten years the winding lines of the coffee-warehouse district became the main-traveled thoroughfares of the city, Chicago's north side took on new life and the city proper entered an era of growth climaxed by A Century of Progress.

Lindbergh Beacon Guides Aviators

ENDLESSLY piercing the sky at night and reminding all of that memorable solo flight made over the Atlantic more than six years ago, the Lindbergh beacon atop the Palmolive building stands as a fitting monument to that youthful good-will ambassador of the air.

Charles A. Lindbergh, now a Colonel, led the way in his non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field, New York, to Paris, France, and the beacon, erected in his honor, now guides his fellow airmen from afar to Chicago—the Beautiful—the Magic City of the West.

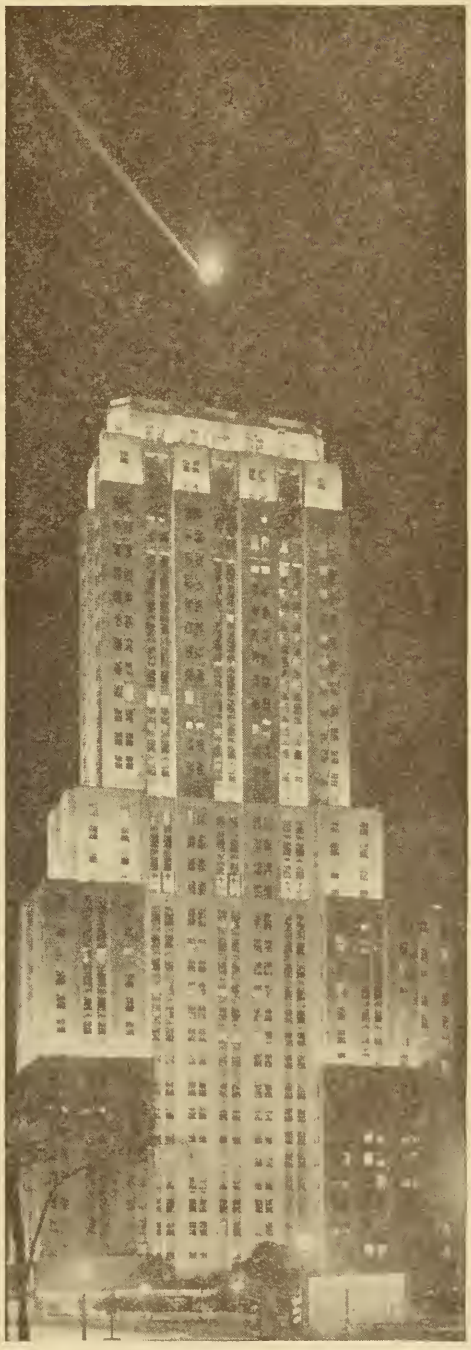
As one peers into the heavens at night in the Exposition grounds, he sees that light sweeping through the skies at regular intervals as though its source might be just a stone's throw from the north entrance, the intensity of the rays making the three miles from the sentenil to the grounds seem almost nothing.

At the usual height that aviators fly, this two billion candle-power beacon is visible for 150 miles, while some airmen traveling at a greater height have seen its rays from more than 225 miles.

The Palmolive building, upon which this memorial was erected, was completed in the early spring of 1929, just two years after Lindbergh's flight. Sixteen months later, on August 27, 1930, the beacon was dedicated and given to Chicago by its donor, Colonel Sperry, the inventor of the gyroscope.

Eighty feet above the top of this 486 feet high, thirty-seven story building, the mighty light emits its powerful rays. At the arc of the two billion candle-power beacon, a temperature of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit is reached, and were it not for powerful fans the apparatus would soon be rendered useless because of the tremendous heat.

Under the rotating Lindbergh beacon, a fixed beam pointing to the southwest directs the wayfarer of the air to Chicago's Municipal Airport at 63rd Street and Cicero Avenue. This landing field is America's air-mail center, and hundreds of planes arrive at and depart from it daily for all parts of the United States.



"The Magic City of the West"

Ceres, Goddess of Grain, Tops Board of Trade

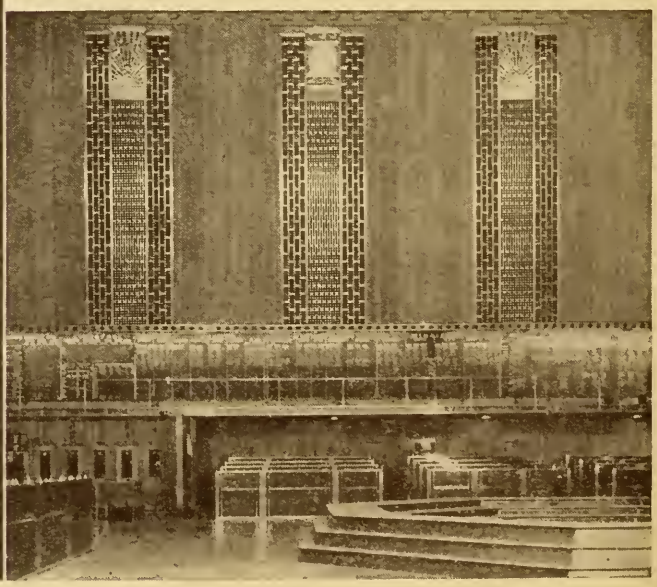
CERES, goddess of grains and harvests, stands at the top-most point of all Chicago. Rising from the pinnacle of the Board of Trade building at the head of La Salle Street, she stands enthroned above this 44-story structure and draws the attention of most all who traverse the city's financial district at one time or another.

Beneath her, on the trading floor of the Board of Trade, the destiny of the world of wheat and food commodities is written. World forces clash in the battle of wheat and men are seen to scurry hither and you in the matching of wits for millions.

For eighty-five years, almost the span of the life of the city of Chicago, the world has thought of Chicago when it thought of wheat. More than fifteen billion bushels of grain have been distributed through the merchants who gather on this floor.

Spectators may watch this strange sight of the matching of wits for millions in wheat; they may go to the top of the building and see Chicago from the city's highest observatory, or they may visit an exhibit on the main floor that depicts the romance of grain in a most interesting manner.

The development of "the Magic City of the West" is better realized with a visit to the Board of Trade.



It Was Chicago's Civic Opera House

SYMBOL of all that was best in the line of art and music, Chicago's own Civic Opera house stands majestically on the east bank of the south branch of the Chicago river at Madison street, with its forty-five stories in limestone presenting a veritable monument that some persons facetiously term "The Arm Chair."

Now known as the Twenty North Wacker Drive Building and listed as an office building, the structure includes in its premises the most modern theatrical plant in the world, with seating facilities for more than 3,500 persons on its main floor, two balconies and in thirty-one boxes. "Back-stage" reaches to a height of 145 feet, almost level with the windows of the thirteenth floor offices.

Although the first opera performance was given in December, 1929, it was not until May of the following year that the building was officially completed and ready for occupancy. The total cost of the structure, including the land on which it stands, was approximately $20,000,000, and the architects were Graham, Anderson, Probst and White.

In contrast to the magnitude in size of the Opera House is the relative "homeliness" of the Civic Theatre located near the Washington street side of the building. Seating only 900 persons, its layout is most intimate.

The Twenty North Wacker Drive building is one of the four highest architectural pieces of workmanship in the city with its 555 feet placing it in a class with the Board of Trade building, the Morrison Hotel and the One North La Salle building. It has no observatory.

Situated directly across the river is the Daily News Plaza, one of the truly different architectural gems of the city, and the Daily News building, while the squatty, glass-top rows in the foreground of the above picture is the roof of the north train sheds of the Union Station, which is located two blocks to the south.

Merchandise Mart--World's Largest Building

By T. J. Reed, *General Manager*

DURING the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition, the Merchandise Mart, Chicago's great wholesale center, will be the Mecca of thousands of Fair visitors, not only those attracted by its economic purpose, but also those who visit it because it is the world's largest building.

The interest of the majority of the Fair visitors, no doubt, will center on the Mart as the world's largest building. The following facts will prove its claim to that title. If some one planned to erect a structure including the same amount of floor space on a plot of ground 125 x150 feet, it would be necessary to build it 215 stories high, for the floor space in the Mart is 4,023,400 square feet, or 93 acres.

Constructed over the right-of-way of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, the Mart proper rises 18 stories, with a six story tower, and it is approximately two blocks long and one block wide. It's construction required 60,000 tons of steel, forty miles of plumbing, 380 miles of wiring, 3,915,000 cubic yards of concrete, 4,000 windows, 13,000 electric lamps, 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 9,54,000 square feet of steel wire reinforcement for floors, 142 miles of sprinkler system piping, with 5,000 sprinkler heads, thirty-three miles of steam piping and vast amounts of other construction materials.

The daily working population of the Mart is 15,000, while its daily elevator traffic is equal to the combined population of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Pontiac, Illinois.

In addition to eight hundred manufacturers and wholesalers who now make the Merchandise Mart their headquarters, the Mart offers other facilities which make it virtually a city within a city. The building boasts a bank, brokerage offices, the largest restaurant in the world, drug, cigar and candy stores, telegraph offices, public stenographers, information facilities and railroad, steamship and theater ticket offices, barber shop, physicians, dentists and florists.

American Furniture Mart

By S. H. Cady, Jr.

THE American Furniture Mart, largest building in the world devoted to a single industry (the furnishing and equipping of American homes and institutions) is one of the best known of Chicago's skyscrapers Situated at 666 Lake Shore Drive, on the shore of Lake Michigan in the heart of the "Gold Coast," its 474-foot tower is visible for miles in all directions.

The Furniture Mart was built in 1924, to provide a permanent home for the sales exhibits of the country's furniture manufacturers, where buyers for furniture and department stores could quickly and conveniently inspect the new home furnishings from hundreds of factories and select the merchandise to be featured in their own stores. From the day of its opening, the building has been a distinct success. The original building, plus the Tower section added in 1927, contains nearly 2,000,000 square feet of floor space. At the time of its construction it was the largest building in the world, and still ranks third in this respect. It represents an investment of more than $15,000,000.

Picture a street 20 blocks long, lined solidly on each side of the street with furniture stores, each 100 feet in depth. Picture, within these stores, some 25,000 chairs on display—and all other home furnishings in equally staggering quantities. Picture all these exhibits arranged behind plate glass windows fronting on about five miles of corridors. That, roughly, is a view of the interior of the American furniture Mart. It is a view that the general public never enjoys, since the entire building, because it is purely a wholesale market, is closed to the public, admission being by pass only.

Although the Furniture Mart is open every business day, the number of buyers in attendance reaches a peak twice yearly, in July and January, when the semi-annual national furniture style shows are held. Normal attendance of buyers during the shows, which lasts two weeks, is about 5,000—representing stores serving the entire country. During an average year, approximately 25,000 buyers visit the Mart.

The entire building is given over to displays of home furnishings except part of the second floor, where the Mart's executive offices are located, and the 17th floor, which houses the Furniture Club of America, and the National Restaurant equipment and food products are displayed. The Club provides a Chicago "home", complete in every respect except sleeping quarters.

Furnishings shown in the Mart are made in factories in 235 cities in 30 states . . . from every important furniture-producing center. Leading states are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York. If all of this merchandise was not concentrated in Chicago, it would take a furniture buyer eight months to visit the various factories, spending only a day in each city.

Chicago Newspapers

OF the hundreds of newspapers that are published in the City of Chicago, five of them stand out above the rest. One is almost as old as the city itself, while another dates back to only five years ago. The oldest is The Tribune—the youngest, The Daily Times.

On August 28, 1928, the old Journal quit business, and five days later, The Daily Times, the illustrated tabloid, put out its first paper on the old Journal presses. The Times is published daily and Sunday in the plant at 15 South Market Street which is pictured to the left.

Below is the modern home of the Chicago Daily News which was founded on December 23, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, Percy R. Meggy and William E. Dougherty. In July of the following year, the paper was bought by Victor F. Lawson, and it remained in his hands until eight years ago, when he died. Walter Strong took over the reins for the next six years, and when he passed away in May, 1931, the task of leadership went to Colonel Frank Knox, who now edits the paper.

The Daily News Building on Madison Street at the river was completed in 1929. Holabird and Root were the architects.

ON JUNE 10, IN THE YEAR OF A Century of-Progress, the Chicago Tribune celebrated its 86th birthday. In 1847, the Chicago Tribune issued its first number from a rented room in a small building at the southwest corner of Lake and LaSalle Streets. The press run of that first day's issue was 400 copies of a single sheet, small page newspaper.

Today it is "the world's greatest newspaper" with a daily circulation of more than 770,000 copies. Its new building (shown at the right) on North Michigan Avenue is one of the most stately buildings in the city.

Below is Hearst Square, home of both the Herald and Examiner, and the Chicago Evening American. William Randolph Hearst founded the American in 1900 and the Examiner in 1902 at the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets. In 1918 the Examiner took over the Record Herald and became known as the Herald and Examiner. The two papers have been at "home" at Madison and Market Streets since 1914.

"The Magic City of the West"

Wright Junior High School

The Chicago Public Schools

By James C. McDade, Ass't Superintendent

In the one hundred years of Chicago's corporate existence its school system has had a more phenomenal growth than even the city itself. We read of a little log school building in 1816, in which seven or eight children were taught. In 1833 another private school was conducted in a little building twelve feet square, north of the river, with benches and desks made of old store boxes. It was not until 1834 that an appropriation of public money was made for education in Chicago. By 1840 the city was divided into four districts, and a teacher employed for each district at $400 a year. The total enrollment was then 317. By 1845 there were over a thousand pupils enrolled, by 1857, 10,000, by 1875, 50,000, and so the remarkable growth continued. In 1910 there were 300,000 pupils, and in the twenty-three years since then the growth in enrollment has been 10,000 a year, until now over half a million children are enrolled, or more than the total city population in 1880.

The Chicago school system as now organized provides kindergarten training, six years of elementary school, three years of junior high school, and three years of senior high school. In parts of the city where junior high schools have not yet been opened the pupils pass from an eight-year elementary school to a four-year high school. The Chicago Normal College provides a supply of teacher for the schools, and Crane Junior College offers opportunities to pupils who desire to prepare for fields of work requiring high education. There are over three hundred elementary schools conveniently placed throughout the city, with 322,000 children and 8,711 teachers. In the twenty-nine junior high schools 46,000 children of grades seven, eight, and nine are being cared for by 1,400 teachers. In the senior high schools 3,300 teachers care for over 100,000 pupils. In recent years the growth of the high schools has been unprecedented.

Chicago has six large evening high schools of standard grade, in which ambitious young people are fitting themselves for entrance to colleges and professional schools. The numerous special schools and classes for the crippled, blind, deaf ,subnormal, and other handicapped children are among the best of their kind in the country.

Northwestern University Boasts Two Campuses

By Vaughn Bryant, *N. U. Publicity Director*

NORTHWESTERN University was born more than eighty years ago when a group of nine Chicago men met in a law office over a hardware store opposite the courthouse on the town square and resolved that "the interests of sanctified learning require the immediate establishment of a university in the Northwest under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church." A few months later, January 28, 1851, the Illinois legislature passed an act to incorporate "The Northwestern University."

After a consideration of several locations, the trustees of the new university selected a grove of oaks a few miles north of the city on Lake Michigan. It was agreed to clear the land in the neightborhood of the lake front, erect a first building on a suitable spot, lay out streets and create a town. This town was given the name of Evanston in honor of Dr. John Evans, who became the first president of the university's board of trustees.

Today the Evanston campus extends for almost a mile along the shore of Lake Michigan and comprises seventy-five acres. Here are the College of Liberal Arts, the Graduate School, the School of Speech, the School of Commerce, the School of Engineering, the Medill School of Journalism, the School of Music, and the School of Education.

The Chicago division of the university is on the Alexander McKinlock Memorial Campus at Lake Shore drive and East Chicago avenue. Here are the Montgomery Ward Memorial building housing the Medical School and the Dental School with their extensive clinics and modern laboratories for research; the Levy Mayer Hall of Law and the Elbert H. Gary Library of Law; Wieboldt Hall, home of the Chicago division of the School of Commerce and the Medill School of Journalism; the Charles R. Thorne Hall, and the Passavant Memorial Hospital. These comprise the first units in a $25,000,000 medical and educational center in the heart of Chicago.

Twelve years ago the enrollment of Northwestern University was about 7,700, while today it stands at more than 15,000. In the same period the financial resources increased from $12,000,000 to $50,000,000. This period also saw the construction of the impressive new buildings on the McKinlock Campus and the $1,250,000 Charles Deering library on the Evanston campus, Dyche Stadium and the sorority houses and dormitories fo rwomen.

A metropolitan university should not be a cloistered institution, in the opinion of President Walter Dill Scott, but should contribute to the welfare of the community.

Northwestern University is making a distinct contribution to the welfare of the community through its medical and dental clinics, its legal clinic, its air law institute, its speech clinic, its psychological clinic, its crime detection laboratory, and its various other agencies.

"To be working with the wide world—that is to be a great university," is the belief of President Scott.

Hutchinson Court, Mitchell Tower in background, and Chapel on the Campus

The U. of Chicago on the Midway Plaisance

By W. V. Morgenstern, *Publicity Director*

THE history of the University of Chicago covers the period of Chicago's two world's fairs, the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and A Century of Progress of 1933. In these forty years the development of the University has been as striking and rapid as that of the city. The University in 1893 was just finishing its first year of existence. It had opened in October, 1892, with a campus of twenty-four acres, assets of four million dollars, and ten buildings, some of which were still unfinished. Its student body numbered 594. The University of 1933 has assets of more than a hundred million dollars, three-fifths of which are endowment funds; it has a campus of 110 acres on the Midway Plaisance, eighty-seven buildings devoted to educational uses, and outposts as distant as the Near East. The average enrollment is 5,400 students a quarter, with a total of 14,500 students a year.

But the University of 1893 and the University of 1933 are fundamentally the same. The early University of Chicago was a great experiment in education; the present University cherishes the same experimental spirit and attitude. When President William Rainey Harper organized the University, it and Johns Hopkins in the east were the only two institutions in the country that were primarily concerned with research and graduate work. In that first faculty of 120 were no less than nine men who had given up college presidencies to share in the new venture. That first generation was responsible for the University's rapid rise to a position as one of the foremost educational institutions of the world.

The University has produced the only three American winners of the Nobel prize in physics: Abraham Albert Michelson, famous for his investigations of light; Robert A. Millikan, who measured the charge on the electron, and Arthur H. Compton, discoverer of the corpuscular nature of light. The University's interest in research has produced the planetesimal hypothesis of the origin of the earth; the Oriental Institute, greatest archaeological organization in the world; the discovery of a new anesthetic, and the basic studies which led to the discovery of insulin, to cite but a few of the many important contributions.

Dr. Harper successfully endeavored to bring the University into close relation with the city and the great central region, and University experts today are spending more time in helping to solve the problems of the city and the Middle Empire than they are devoting to their own special interests in research.

Passavant Memorial Hospital

The University of Chicago Clinics

Chicago as a Medical Center

By Dr. Otho F. Ball, President "The Modern Hospital"

Chicago's distinguished position as a medical center is being further enhanced during the five months that A Century of Progress brings to the city the world's leaders in medical affairs.

Favorable geographical location is one factor that has contributed to the development of Chicago as a medical center. Educational, medical and hospital facilities logically developed to serve the extensive surrounding territory. Since leadership in any specialized line of endeavor attracts collateral activities, Chicago in turn became the home of those national organizations concerned with maintaining high standards of hospital service, medical practice, surgical journals. Most important of all these factors in the development of Chicago as a medical center is the interest of a great body of citizens concerned unselfishly with community health, welfare, education and social problems.

Outstanding institutions in this famous medical center are four university medical schools and their interrelated hospitals, the libraries and other reference material of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Hospital Association and various national organizations which carry on their work here for the benefit of the entire country.

Large general and special hospitals are strategically placed in every part of the city. Chicago's 113 hospitals have accommodations for 19,066 patients. An investment of approximately $95,325,000 is represented by facilities, and the annual budgets of these hospitals exceed $34,795,000. Many excellent smaller institutions serve the neighborhoods. Evanston, Oak Park and other suburban districts have institutions that would do credit to larger cities.

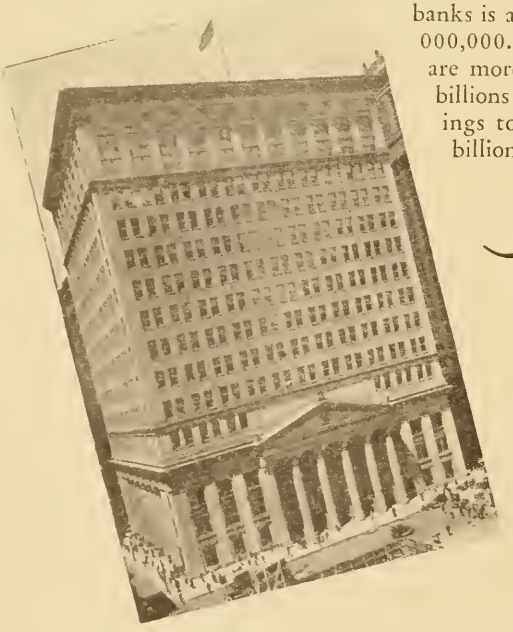
Short tours suggested for the Chicago visitor who wishes to make a cursory inspection of some of the city's medical institutions are: a trip to the lower north side including the Northwestern University and Passavant Memorial Hospital, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Surgeons and the John B. Murphy Memorial and the American Medical Association; a visit to the site of the University of Chicago—a graduate school of medicine and a group of five modern hospitals; a trip to the west side medical center where the visitor will find a group of general and special hospitals and two medical schools—the University of Illinois College of Medicine and Rush Medical College. Visits should also be made to the medical libraries where the most complete literature and reference material on hospitals may be found.

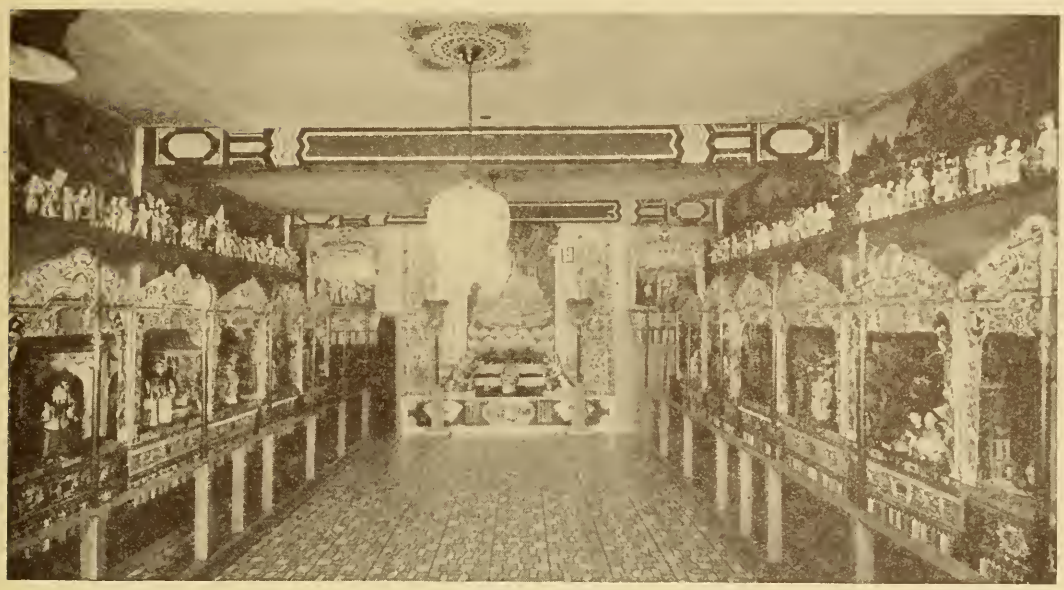
Above, the First National Bank of Chicago; below, the Federal Reserve Bank.

Banks of Chicago

THE banks of Chicago conduct the major financial proceedings of the United States west of the Alleghenies. The capital of the numerous Chicago banks is almost $200,000,000. Resources are more than two billions and savings total a half billion.

Above, the Continental Illinois National Bank; below the City National Bank





Ling Long Chinese Art Gallery

Chinatown in Chicago

By George Chan

CHINATOWN in Chicago faces front on the newly-christened Cermak Road, formerly West 22nd street. It stretches north and south for a few brief blocks along Wentworth avenue, its main thoroughfare, and is not, speaking in terms of San Francisco or New York, either large or pretentious, but it contains much of interest and color and fascination.

Of restaurants alone, there are some six or eight, grouped not far from one another. In a frenzy for the rush of business a few years ago when Chicago was becoming Chinese-conscious, eating houses outdid themselves in opening their doors to these zestful adventurers in food. The result today is: Guey Sam's on the southeast corner, where many Americans come for their first or their multi-first Chinese dishes; opposite is Tai Dong, the only place now that serves tea in true style from 11 till 2 in the afternoon. Tea consists not only of the fragrant beverage, but also of sweet and spiced cakes, rice or sponge, shrimp or sweet bean-filled pastries—a meal rather than breakfast. Won Kow, the Pagoda, Mee Hong, a few more spots where truly Chinese foods, beyond chop suey, may be enjoyed.

But Chinatown thinks of other things than its appetite. The On Leong Club Building shows its visitors an artistic, a religious, a severe and judicious nation, a teaching one. Its main lounge, chamber of worship and courtroom open each upon the other. The schoolroom is situated on the second floor and is for the benefit of the American-born Chinese youngsters.

J. W. Rapp's merchandise mart is a two-floor story book in itself. Everything from jade and exquisite silks down to chop-sticks and penny backscratchers is on display. The fragile and figured dishes you "Handle at Your Own Risk"; the raucous phonograph recording of queer Chinese music and singing you may listen to for nothing. In a less commercial but equally enchanting setting, the Ling Long, Chinese Art Gallery, seeks to acquaint visitors with historical as well as artistic scenes and objects. It succeeds well: an hour or two spent there makes up for several of reading. A picture of its interior is shown above.

Chicago's Armories

AMONG the many armories of the Illinois National Guard in the city of Chicago, the four which are pictured on these two pages are probably the best known. They are the 131st and 132nd Infantry Armories shown at the top of the pages and the 124th and 122nd Field Artillery Armories at the bottom.

The "Dandy First", the 131st Infantry, dates back to 1874, when the first meeting for organization took place in August. By the end of the year, seven companies had been formed. In February of the following year, they were assembled in the Armory after a riotous demonstration had been made upon the Relief and Aid Society. Their mobilization caused the cessation of those activities.

As the years passed, they participated in the Railroad riots of 1877, the Stock Yard riot of 1879 and 1886, and the opening of the Columbian Exposition in 1892 and 1893. Then came the Pullman Strike, the War with Spain ,the Louisiana Purchase World's Exposition, the riots at Springfield in 1908, the Mexican Border Service and the World's War. Their Armory at Sixteenth and Michigan was first occupied in 1891, destroyed by fire two years later and then rebuilt in 1894.

In comparison to this old landmark is the 124th Field Artillery Armory on Cottage

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

Grove Avenue at 52nd and 53rd Streets, in Washington Park. Dedicated in November, 1931, it is the most modern, thoroughly equipped armory in the United States.

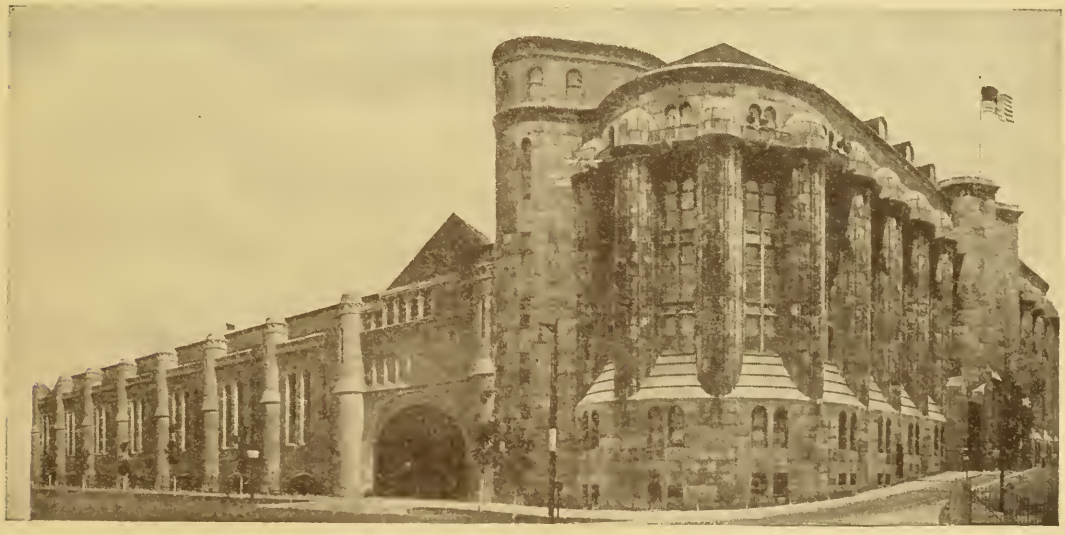
The opening sports event of A Century of Progress was held in the 124th's mammoth riding hall in April when crowds of between 7,000 and 10,000 viewed the National Indoor Polo championships being held west of New York for the first time.

The 124th was built at a cost of $1,500,000 on grounds that were given to the state of Illinois by the Board of South Park Commissioners, and was dedicated in November of 1931. Its riding hall is one of the largest in the United States and in addition to providing a large field for polo, it gives the armory a football field of regulation length with end zones five yards short.

The 132nd Infantry Armory at 2653 West Madison Street includes in its facilities a rifle range, pistol range, large drill hall, small gymnasium and nineteen company club and locker rooms.

The 122nd Field Artillery Armory on East Chicago Avenue was the pride of armories of its type until the construction of the 124th. It contains a large riding hall, officers' club rooms, company club and locker rooms, class rooms, a rifle range, and roomy stable. It is a masterpiece of architecture and a show place of the near north side.

Among the many other armories of the city, the Illinois Naval Militia, the 108th and the 202nd (Broadway) are the better known. With the American Legion national convention here this year, the armories are due for a lot of attention.



"The Magic City of the West"

A Studio at the National Broadcasting Company

Many Popular Radio Programs Originate in Chicago

By Yank Taylor, Radio Editor, Daily Times

IT IS almost certain that the dials of every radio receiver in active use in the United States are set to catch at least one program originating in Chicago studios at some time during each day. While many more network programs have their origin in New York, there are none more popular than the topnotchers emanating from the Merchandise Mart studios of the National Broadcasting Company and the Wrigley building headquarters of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In addition local programs and dance bands from powerful stations such as WBBM, WENR, WLS, KYW and WGN are heard over a wide area.

From the NBC studios comes Amos 'n' Andy in two daily broadcasts, as well as the National Farm and Home hour, Clara, Lu and Em, Wayne King's Lady Esther programs, the Yeast Foamers, the Contented program, the Sinclair Minstrels, Pat Barnes in Person, Lives at Stake, Adventures in Health, Household Musical Memories, the Singing Lady, Little Orphan Annie, and Phil Baker.

A few blocks down the river at Michigan avenue in the Wrigley building CBS furnishes service to its nation-wide network. Among the programs originating here are: Myrt and Marge, Easy Aces, Foreign Legion Tales, Parade of Melodies, Guy Lombardo's cigar show, many of the Roses and Drums dramas, Chicago Knights, Chicago Variety show, Skippy, Lone Wolf Tribe, and many dance programs. Lack of space prohibits visitors.

Visitors may see the workings of the NBC plant daily until 6 p. m. by applying at the desk on the twentieth floor of the Mart, where guides are provided to explain the layout. Admission to the studios after six is by invitation only. Many of the sponsors of programs invite listeners to write in for these invitations.

WLS, the Prairie Farmer station on Washington boulevard, has room for a limited number of visitors each day. Hundreds, however, may see the broadcast of the Saturday night National Barn Dance on the stage of the Eighth Street theater.

KYW, the oldest station west of Pittsburgh, receives visitors in its Strauss building studios as does WGN on the Drake hotel. WBBM shares its studios with CBS and has no room for guests. WENR and WMAQ use the NBC studios and NBC regulations apply to their broadcasts.

Chicago's Churches

Chicago's most representative churches are pictured here. Above is the Fourth Presbyterian Church

To the left is Temple Isaiah Israel, while above is the Holy Name Cathedral.

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County

By Charles G. Sauers, General Superintendent

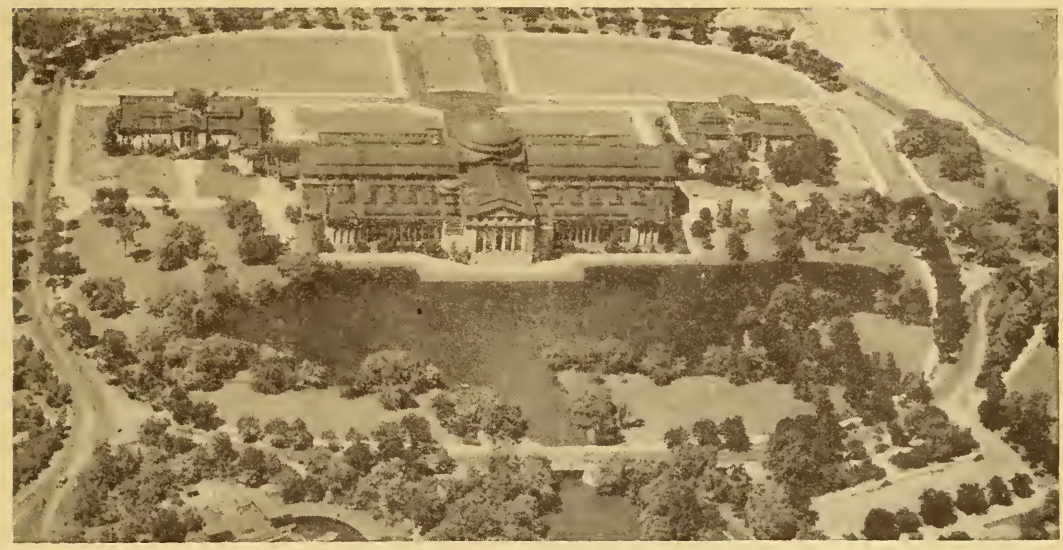
ONE hundred and eleven miles of hiking trails throughout the 33,000 acres of Forest Preserves await the trek of citizens of Cook County and visitors to A Century of Progress. These trails, recently completed, afford economical recreation and lead hikers through the most picturesque and interesting sections of the preserves.

More than 15,000,000 visit annually. A greater number is anticipated this year because of the influx of world visitors. A system of handling great crowds without injury to landscape has been perfected.

The Forest Preserve District has five golf courses, three swimming pools (Cermak pool is pictured below), hundreds of picnic areas, numerous automobile parking spaces, baseball diamonds and play areas for all outdoor sports, a herd of elk, deer and buffalo, a zoo under construction, numerous shelter houses, landscape scenery that challenges comparison with that of famed resorts, bridle paths, Trailside Museum in Thatcher Woods, which houses species, either alive or mounted, of every animal or bird that takes up its abode in the Forest Preserve District and several bird sanctuaries. Hunting is forbidden. Wildflowers, which visitors realize should remain unpicked, cover the entire preserves akin to a carpet with myriad designs. There is, because of this, a seasonal change of ground covering.

The Forest Preserve District is one of the finest examples of conservation in the country. Under the custodianship of a Board of Commissioners of which Emmett Whealan is president, the Forest Preserves District is owned by the taxpayers of Cook County.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"



The South Park System

By James L. Nolan, Press Representative

THE achievements of the South Park Commissioners in beautifying Chicago and in caring for the leisure of her citizens, would fill a large volume. This is evident when one considers the fact that within sixty-four years the district has developed from a small plot of pasture land to a system of twenty-eight parks, acclaimed for natural beauty and advantages they afford.

Jackson Park, the site of the '93 Columbian Exposition, was recently selected by a national committee as one of the best examples of landscaping art in the country. Saplings that saw the gay tallyhoes of the old World's Fair have grown into great spreading trees, providing shade for the daily throngs who spend their leisure along winding drives, rolling lawns, and picturesque lagoons. Among the points of interest in Jackson Park are the Rosenwald Industrial Museum (shown above) and the Japanese Tea Houses, buildings remaining from the World's Fair.

Perhaps the most notable engineering accomplishment in recent years is the development of Grant and Burnham Parks, an area made by filling in the waters of Lake Michigan, extending from Fifty-sixth Street on the South to Randolph Street north, between the Illinois Central tracks and the lake shore. The site of the Century of Progress Exposition, these two parks, including a small island opposite Thirteenth Street, the dividing line, have a collection of cultural buildings and points of interest unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Adler Planetarium, Shedd Aquarium, Field Museum, and Buckingham Fountain are among the principal attractions.

Ample recreational facilities are available in all of the South Parks. Commissioner Edward J. Kelly, President of the South Park Board and Mayor of Chicago, has always maintained that means for healthful and educational occupation of leisure time should receive first consideration in planning a new park. Facilities for newer activities are constantly being added to keep pace with modern recreational requirements in the fieldhouses in the nineteen community centers.

The South Park Commissioners are successfully carrying out plans for a greater Chicago, and as the years go by greater pressure is brought to bear on the energy and enterprise of this Board. What the future holds no one knows, yet with existing high calibred leadership, and civic pride, despite obstacles, Chicago and her system of parks will continue to hold a prominent place among the cities of the world.

© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

The West Park System

By Harry Joseph, President West Chicago Park Commissioners

THE West Park System, created in 1869, now comprises 823 acres of parks, 43 miles of boulevards and 17 completely equipped recreation centers, all located on the West Side.

The Garfield Park Conservatory, in the 3600 block on West Lake Street, is the largest horticultural exhibit under one glass roof in the world and rivals the famous Kew Gardens in London, England, for its rare and exquisitely beautiful plants and flowers from every corner of the globe. Nowhere else has an attempt ever been made to build greenhouses for the exhibition of exotic plants in a public park with public funds on such a large scale. At Columbus or Garfield Parks a round of golf may be enjoyed for 20 cents, or a boat ride on the picturesque lakes for even less. Austin Town Hall (Central Ave. and Lake St.), LaFollette Park (Laramie Ave. and Hirsch St.) and fifteen other recreation centers scattered over the district provide free swimming, playgrounds and wading pools for children, quiet nooks for the grown-ups of less active tastes and gymnasium and athletic facilities for those inclined to action.

Beautiful Humboldt Park, with its rose garden, winding sylvan stream, and lovely lake, is a source of joy to every nature lover. Columbus Park (Jackson Blvd. and the western city limits) provides boating, tennis, swimming, golf, outdoor bowling, gymnasium, meeting halls and other social facilities. Millions of Chicagoans use and benefit from the advantages offered by these parks and boulevards, and no visitor to our city can get a full return from his visit nor carry away a true impression of Chicago's greatness without a tour of the West Park System.

The picture shown above is an airplane view of beautiful Garfield Park, 187 acres in area, on Washington Boulevard. It shows the public golf links at left, a beautiful bandstand and the formal gardens adjoining in center, a picturesque lake, the pavilion and Administration Building in middle right, and the spacious floral conservatory at extreme right. Free tennis courts, roque courts, outdoor swimming pool and fishermen's casting pool are located in various parts of the park. Among the many pieces of statuary throughout the system's parks are the Karel Havlicek Monument and the Independence Square Fountain in Douglas Park; America, Lincoln, the Railsplitter; Pastoral and Idyl, and Robert Burns in Garfield Park, Alexander Von Humboldt, Thadeus Kosciuszko, Leif Erikson and the Miner and his Child in Humboldt Park; and Carter H .Harrison, Sr. and the Haymarket Riot statue in Union Park.

Lincoln Park

By J. Frank Lyman

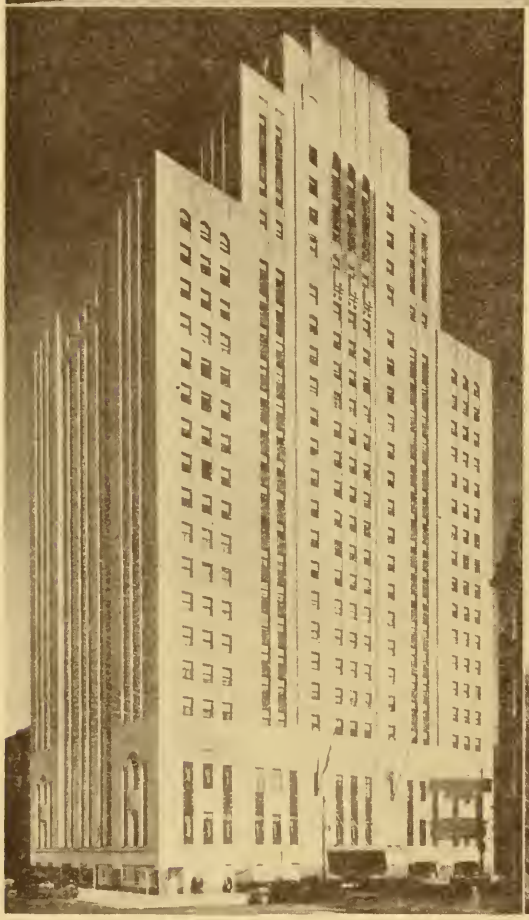
Gen. Supt. and Mgr. Commissioners of Lincoln Park

LINCOLN PARK, one of the three great park systems of Chicago, has been from the beginning one of the most popular and far famed institutions of the city. It was established in 1864 by the City of Chicago, and was known as Lake Park until 1865, when the name was changed to Lincoln Park. Originally a sixty acre tract, it has been enlarged by purchase, condemnation proceedings, accretions and reclamation of submerged lands until it now contains 1,000 acres, and is being enlarged continually by filling in northward along the lake front.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park—seven in number—are appointed by the Governor of the State of Illinois. They serve without compensation.

Points of especial interest are the Zoological Garden, the Floral Department, the Aquarium and Fish Hatchery, Academy of Sciences, Historical Society, two nine-hole golf courses, Abraham Lincoln statue by St. Gaudens, which was unveiled October 22nd, 1887, Ulysses S. Grant monument, unveiled October 7th, 1891, and many other pieces of sculptor's art.

Connected with the Lincoln Park System is a series of playgrounds scattered throughout the district located in congested neighborhoods, which contain gymnasiums, swimming pools, infant welfare stations, branches of the public library, assembly halls, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, running tracks, wading pools, etc., where trained instructors conduct classes for the children and adults of the neighborhood.



Chicago's 'Y' and 'K. of C.'

WITH numerous branches throughout the city, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the K. of C. and the Catholic Youths Organization all work towards a similar end in the making of better men and women in Chicago.

Above is the Father Perez Council of the Knights of Columbus. Left, the Victor Lawson Y. M. C. A. Below, the Harriet Hammond McCormick Y. W. C. A. residence. C. Y. O. works out of a "loop" office.

City Has Many Club Buildings

SHOWN here are five of Chicago's leading clubs. The top row, left to right, shows the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Club and the Hamilton Club, home of the Republican party in Chicago. Below, at the left, is the Illinois Athletic Club as seen from Grank Park, and to the right is the Chicago Women's Club.

Reading from left to right, back row—Elwood English, third base; Taylor Douthit, outfield; Roy Henshaw, pitcher; Lynn Nelson, pitcher; Harvey Hendrick, first base; Charles Leo Hartnett, catcher; Burleigh Grimes, pitcher; John Corriden, coach; Riggs Stephenson, outfield; Andrew Lotshaw, trainer; Mark Koenig, shortstop. Middle row—John Shulte, coach; Charles Grimm, manager and first base; Perce Malone, pitcher; William Campbell, catcher; Frank Demaree, outfield; Lyle Tinning, pitcher; Floyd Herman, outfield; Charles Root, pitcher. Front row—James Taylor, catcher; Guy Bush, pitcher; Lon Warneke, pitcher; Billy Herman, second base; Bill Jurgess, shortstop. Hazen Cuyler not in picture.

The Chicago Cubs

By William L. Veeck, *President*

THE Chicago Cubs' team is one of the two charter members of the National League that has played in that organization continuously since its foundation. The National League was formed in 1876. Of the teams now composing the National League, but two were in the original organization. Chicago and Boston were those teams and they have been in the league since its organization.

The Chicago Cubs have many claims to national fame. A. G. Spalding, who later became one of the greatest manufacturers of sporting goods in the country; Billy Sunday, the noted evangelist; Governor Tener of Pennsylvania were members of the Chicago National League Club when it made the first tour of the world.

Captain Anson, for many years one of the outstanding players of the game, was for many years the captain of the Chicago Club. It boasted the famous trio of "Tinker to Evers to Chance" when the Cubs formed the world's strongest baseball club in the early part of this century.

William Wrigley, Jr. acquired control of the club in 1918 and a new era of baseball was born in Chicago. Under the splendid leadership of that brilliant Chicagoan, Wrigley Field, located at Clark and Addison Streets, was twice enlarged and is now one of the largest and most beautiful baseball parks in the country.

The Cubs, in this World's Fair year, are the champions of the National League and are fighting valiantly for another pennant. The team is under the leadership of Charles Grimm, an active playing manager. Among the outstanding stars of the present team are Catcher Hartnett; Bush, Warneke, Root, Malone of the pitching staff; Captain Woody English and Charles Grimm in the infield, and among their strong hitting outfielders are Babe Herman and Riggs Stephenson.

Reading from left to right, back row—Whitlow Wyatt, pitcher; Jos. Heving, pitcher; Clyde Kimsey, pitcher; Earl Webb, outfielder; George Haas, outfielder; Charles Berry, catcher; Minter C. Hayes, second base; Sam P. Jones, pitcher; Paul E. Gregory, pitcher. Middle row—James J. Dykes, third base; Lucius Appling, shortstop; Theodore Lyons, pitcher; James Austin, coach; Lew A. Fonseca, manager; Urban C. Faber, pitcher; Milton Gaston, pitcher; Al Simmons, outfielder; Johnny McBride, bat boy. Front row—Evar E. Swanson, outfielder; Walter Miller, pitcher; Edward F. Durham, pitcher; Harold Rhyne, shortstop; Wm. J. Sullivan, first base; Frank Grube, catcher; Ralph Kress, infielder.

The Chicago White Sox

By Henry P. Edwards, Manager American League Service Bureau

CHICAGO once more has an American League baseball club that is making a most determined effort to win the pennant, thus returning to the good old days when winning championships was a habit of the White Sox.

The White Sox are charter members of the American League, having won the pennant in 1900, 1901, 1906, 1917 and 1919, also capturing the world's championship in 1906 and 1907. There were no world series in 1900 and 1901.

Rebuilding a championship team since 1920 has not been an easy task, although the late Charles Comiskey expended a large fortune in his efforts to do so in addition to erecting one of the greatest baseball stadiums in the country. But where Charles Comiskey found his efforts futile, his son, J. Louis Comiskey, president and owner of the Sox, has been successful.

Louis Comiskey, after a year of discouragement, realized that the development of a pennant winner by merely acquiring minor league players was too slow. He desired to give Chicago a ball club in keeping with the great Century of Progress and he purchased three stars of the Philadelphia Athletics, Al Simmons, one of the greatest players of all time; George Haas, a most valuable outfielder and batsman, and Jimmy Dykes, a sensational third baseman and a player who could aid in the development of younger members of the team. Other acquisitions were Pitcher Ed Durham and Infielder Hal Rhyne of Boston; Outfielder Swanson of Columbus, Pitcher Heving of Indianapolis and Pitcher Wyatt and Outfielder Webb of Detroit.

The addition of these players to the pick of the 1932 team, Pitchers Lyons, Gregory, Gaston, Jones, Faber and Kimsey, Catchers Berry and Grube and Infielders Fonseca, Kress, Sullivan, Hayes and Appling, has produced a combination that is capable of remaining in the pennant race throughout the 1933 campaign. It is a team that possesses color, exceptional batting ability, excellent defensive qualities and above the average pitching.

Recreational Facilities Are Plenteous

WHATEVER sport a person finds most enjoyment in is accessible within the confines of Chicago. Golf courses are found scattered throughout Cook County in the most advantageous places. There are numerous private clubs, most prominent of which are the North Shore Country Club, where Johnnie Goodman won the National title in June; the Medinah Country Club, the Olympia Fields Country Club and the Beverly Hills Country Club, and countless public daily-fee courses.

Tennis is played at all public parks, at River Forest, Beverly Hills, the Chicago Town and Tennis Club, the South Shore Country Club, and many other private clubs.

Horse racing is enjoyed at Washington Park, Lincoln Fields, Arlington Park, Hawthorne, Sportsman's Park, and Aurora.

Boxing matches are staged indoors at the Stadium and Coliseum and outside in several parks.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

City's Amusement Parks Are World Renowned

RIVERVIEW PARK

By A. R. Hodge, Secretary

RIVERVIEW, the world's largest amusement park, is located at Western, Belmont, Clybourn and Roscoe Sts. A natural park with mammoth shade trees, gorgeous gardens, spacious lawns, two miles of midways packed with every conceivable amusement device, its repertoire includes rides, shows, funhouses, dancing pavilions, a mammoth electric fountain and a Hippodrome stage for open air musical productions.

It is easily accessible by automobile, and four major surface car lines and motor bus routes pass its doors. Spacious parking facilities are also afforded.

Combined with its natural beauty and its countless amusement devices, nightly spectacular free special features, such as "A Century of Nonsense" pageant, given nightly during the early summer months, and the mammoth Mardi Gras carnival in the late summer, make Riverview the amusement park without a peer.

WHITE CITY

By Dick Axman

WHITE CITY is one of the famed amusement parks of the world. It is in its twenty-ninth season. Principally this year with the return of beer, the pretentious Garden Follies revue is a nightly attraction in the Indoor and Outdoor Beer Gardens.

Its high coaster rides include the Flash, the Pep, the Giant Racing Coaster. Other rides are the Water Scooters, the Hey Dey, Dodgem, Lindy Loop, Ride Through Venice, and Miniature Railroad. There is likewise a special section of the park devoted to kiddie rides.

The Fun House, Mysterious Sensation, Illusion Show, Freak Show and Mechanical City are attractions that are enjoyed.

Roller skating, dancing and bowling are year 'round activities. Boxing, wrestling, basketball and football are staged during the different seasons of the year.

Theatres

CHICAGO has numerous theatres, both stage and screen, that offer the best in entertainment at all times. The Chicago is in the "loop" while the Tivoli is on the South Side. The Illinois Theatre, one of the oldest and best in the legitimate line, is on Jackson near Michigan Blvd. Christian G. Kiessling is manager.

"Chicago — The Beautiful"

Index

Administration Building 35
Agricultural Building 78
Airport 127
Air Show 62
Amusement Parks 157
Aquarium, Shedd 101
Armories 144
Art Institute 99

Banks 142
Baseball 154
Belgium 91
Bismarck Hotel 120
Blackstone Hotel 121
Board of Trade 132
Boston Store 124
Boulevard Link Bridge 130
Brazil 90
Buckingham Fountain 100
Bulgaria 95
Bundesen, Dr. Herman N. 9
Byrd's Polar Ship 46

Canada 88
Carson Pirie Scott & Co. 123
Cermak, Anton J. 6
Chicago
  Athletic Club. 153
  Beach Hotel 122
  Club 153
  Historical Society 105
  History of 13
  Theatre 158
  Tribune 137
  Women's Club 153
China 87
Chinatown 143
Chrysler Building 58
Churches 147
Civic Opera 133
Clubs 152
Columbian Exposition 24
Coliseum 106
Congress Hotel 120
Courtney, Thomas J. 8
Cuba 95
Czechoslovakia 86

Daily News 136
Daily Times 136
Dairy Exhibit 79
Davis Store 125
Dawes, Rufus C. 34
Dearborn Station 116
Denmark 92
Dominican Republic 86
Drake Hotel 121

Edgewater Beach Hotel 122
Edison, Thomas A. 72
Egypt 87
Electrical Group 73
Enchanted Island. 66
England 94
Ericsson, John E. 9
Evening American 137

Fair Store, The 125
Federal Bldg. 128
Federal Group at Fair 77
Finland 92
Field, Marshall, & Co. 123
Field Museum 103
Firestone 47
Florida Show 51
Forest Preserve District 148
Fort Dearborn 52
France 94
Furniture Mart 135

General Exhibits 42
General Motors 59
Germany 94
Goldblatt's 126
Graemere Hotel 122
Grand Central Station 117

Hall of Religion 48
Hall of Science 40
Hall of Social Science 76
Hall of States 77
Hamilton Club 153
Headlines 32
Hearst Square 137
Herald and Examiner 137
History
  Chicago 13
  The Fair 33
Hollywood 64
Homes and Industrial Arts 56
Horner, Governor Henry 4
Horticultural Bldg. 65
Hotels 119
Hub Store 124
Hungary 92

Illinois Athletic Club 153
Illinois Central Station 117
Illinois Host House 37
Illinois Theatre 158
Industrial Chicago 114
International Harvester 112
Ireland 84
Italy 83

Japan 89

Kelly, Mayor Edward J. 7
Knights of Columbus 152

Lama Temple 38
La Salle Hotel 120
La Salle Street Station 11
Lewis, Senator James H. 5
Lincoln Park 151
Lincoln Group 54
Lindbergh Beacon 131
Luxemburg 90

Mandel Brothers Store 124
Mayan Temple 43
Merchandise Mart 134
Mexico 94
Midway 50
Morocco 89
Morrison Hotel 119

Netherlands 95
Newspapers 136
Northwestern Station 115
Northwestern University 139
Norway 88

Old World Restaurants 80
Oriental Village 95

Palestine 95
Palmer House 119
Pantheon 82
Parks 149
Planetarium 96
Post Office 128
Public Library 104

Radio Stations 146
Riverview Park 157
Roosevelt, President Franklin D. 2
Rosenwald Museum 102

Schools 138
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
  At Fair 36
  Loop Store 124
  Mail Order 112
Sherman Hotel 120
Sinclair Oil 44
Sky Ride 39
Soldier Field 97
South Parks 149
Spain 90
Sports 156
Stadium 107
Statuary 108
Steel 113
Stevens Hotel 119
Stock Yards 110
Streets of Paris 95
Sweden 85

Thermometer 49
Tivoli Theatre 158
Transportation 62
Travel and Transport 60

Ukraine 93
Union Station 115
University of Chicago 140
U. S. Steel 113

Walgreen 81
West Parks 150
Wieboldt's 126
World Million Years Ago 44
Wrigley Bldg. 130

Yugoslavia 93
Y. M. C. A. 152
Y. W. C. A. 152

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